

Environmental Assessment

BNP Petroleum Corporation

Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells

Padre Island National Seashore
Corpus Christi, Texas

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Environmental Assessment

BNP Petroleum Corporation Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6 Wells Padre Island National Seashore, Texas

Summary

On September 7, 2004 BNP Petroleum Corporation (BNP) submitted an amendment to their previously approved Plan of Operations for the Dunn-Peach # 1 well to the National Park Service to drill and produce the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells. The proposed wells would be drilled from the existing Dunn-Peach # 1 well surface location approximately 6.9 miles south of the end of Park Road 22. The wells would be directionally drilled to bottom-hole locations within Padre Island National Seashore.

This Environmental Assessment evaluates two alternatives for BNP to drill and produce the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells. Alternative A evaluates baseline conditions under No Action. In this case, No Action means that BNP would not drill the wells. Under No Action, there would be no additional impacts on the affected environment. Due to mitigation measures, most notably directional drilling, there would be no impacts to seagrass beds or algal flats, trees, and cultural resources; and impacts on socioeconomics, air quality, geology and soils, water resources and floodplains, wetlands, vegetation, natural soundscapes, wildlife, state and federally protected species, and visitor use and experience would be localized and long-term, with adverse impacts ranging from negligible to moderate. Alternative B is the proposed action. Alternative A is the environmentally preferred alternative.

Public Comment

The Notice of Availability will be published in the *Federal Register* and *Corpus Christi Caller Times*. If you wish to comment on the Plan of Operations, Environmental Assessment, and draft Floodplains Statement of Findings, please mail comments to the name and address below. These documents will be available for public review for 30 days from the date of publication in the *Federal Register*. Please note that names and addresses of people who comment become part of the public record. If you wish us to withhold your name and/or address, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comment. We will make all submissions from organizations, businesses, and individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses available for public inspection in their entirety.

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1.0. PURPOSE AND NEED

This Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluates two alternatives for the National Park Service (NPS) to permit BNP Petroleum Corporation (BNP) to drill and produce the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells within Padre Island National Seashore (the park). The purpose of this analysis is to provide a decision-making framework for the NPS to approve the use of parklands for BNP to explore and develop its mineral rights, while protecting and preventing impairment to park resources and values, and allowing for a safe visitor experience; and to determine whether an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) should be prepared.

When Congress authorized the establishment of the park on September 28, 1962 (16 U.S.C. §459d, *et seq.*), the U.S. Government acquired surface ownership within the area. Private entities or the State of Texas retained the subsurface mineral interests on these lands. Thus, the federal government does not own any of the subsurface oil and gas rights in the park, yet the NPS is required by its laws, policies, and regulations to protect the park from any actions, including gas operations, that may adversely impact or impair park resources and values. The park was created “in order to save and preserve, for purposes of public recreation, benefit, and inspiration, a portion of the diminishing seashore of the United States that remains undeveloped” The park is located along the southeastern Texas coast and comprises 130,473 acres (Figure 1). As of 2004, there are 13 nonfederal gas operations occurring within the park.

On September 7, 2004, BNP submitted to the park an amendment to the approved Dunn-Peach # 1 Plan of Operations. The NPS reviewed and determined the amendment to the Plan of Operations to be substantially complete. BNP revised the Plan of Operations to include all NPS recommendations and the NPS accepted the Plan on September 29, 2004 for processing. The NPS must decide whether to approve the plan and if so, if additional mitigation measures are needed.

The analysis area for evaluating impacts in this EA includes:

- The direct area of impact would include the access road from the park entrance south approximately 10 miles via the paved Park Road 22 to its terminus on the beach, then approximately 6.9 miles south on the Gulf beach to a gated dune pass which connects to an existing shell/caliche road that extends approximately four miles to the Dunn-Peach # 1 well surface location. This site is approximately 6,400 feet west of the Gulf beach. The existing Dunn-Peach well pad footprint (2.28 acres) would be expanded by 1.24 acres in order to accommodate the proposed five wells. The production facility developed for Dunn-Peach # 1 would be utilized for the additional wells as well as the flowline corridor to connect to the AEP pipeline consisting of a 20 foot wide corridor, 3,700 feet long.
- The indirect area of impact for each park resource or value could vary for each impact topic; but generally would not extend 1,500 feet beyond the well and a 100-foot corridor around the access road and flowline corridor. NPS selected the 1500-foot offset from the well because noise generated during drilling may require up to 1,500 feet to attenuate to background levels.
- For State and Federally Protected Species, the analysis area for direct and indirect impacts is defined for each species in the Environmental Consequences section of this EA.
- The analysis area for evaluating cumulative impacts on park resources and values may extend beyond the boundaries of the park.

A map (Figure 3) can be found in Section 2, page 18, depicting the analysis area .

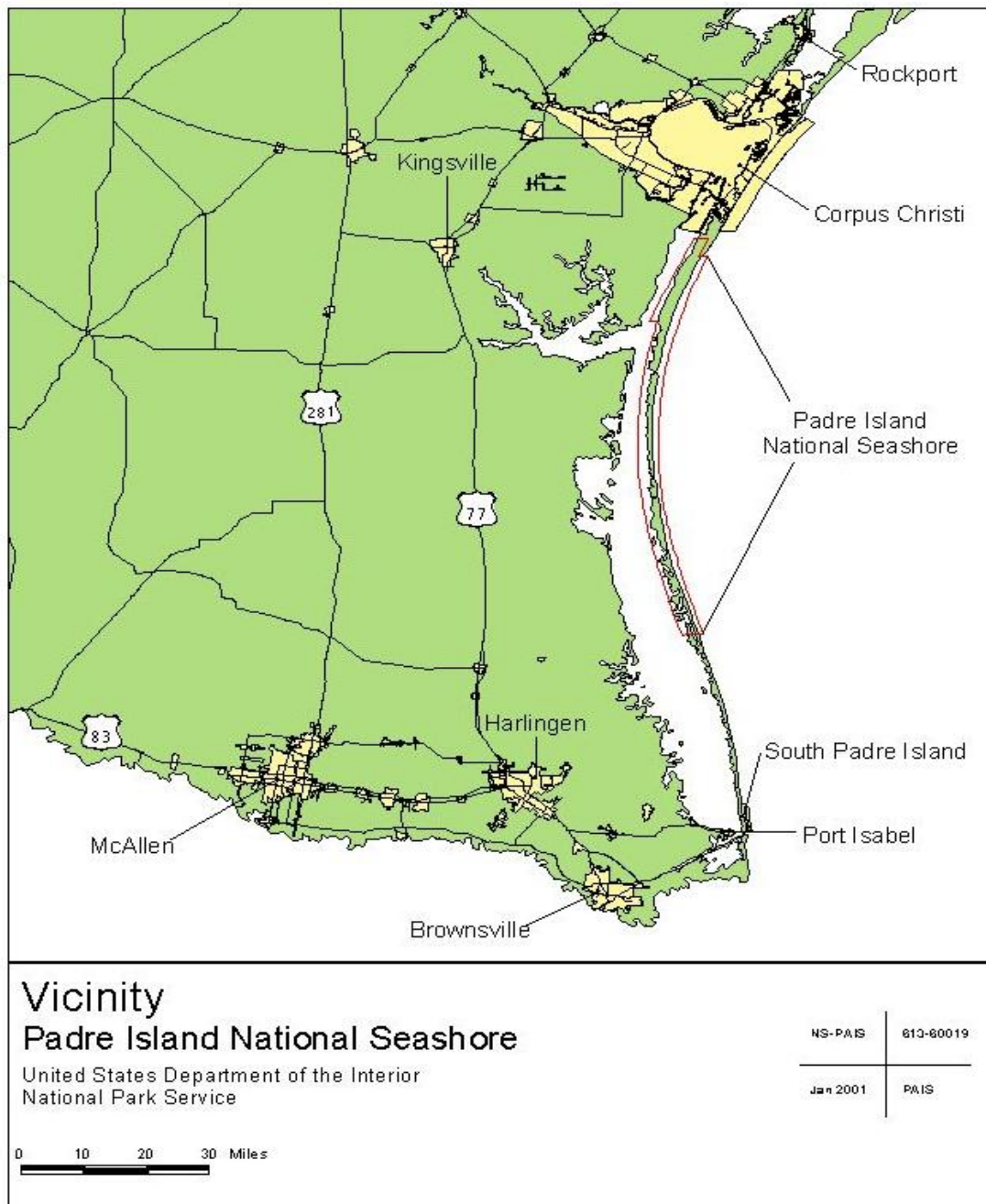


Figure 1. Region/Vicinity map depicting the location of Padre Island National Seashore in relation to the Gulf of Mexico coastline.

1.1. Objectives of Taking Action

There are three objectives for this project:

- Provide BNP Petroleum Corporation, as the lessee of nonfederal oil and gas mineral interests, reasonable access for exploration and development.
- Avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts on park resources and values, visitor use and experience, and human health and safety.
- Prevent impairment of park resources and values.

1.2. Special Mandates and Direction

The NPS evaluates project-specific proposals for oil and gas production and transportation on a case-by-case basis by applying a variety of Current Legal and Policy Requirements prior to issuing a permit under the general regulatory framework of the NPS Nonfederal Oil and Gas Rights Regulations (36 CFR 9B). The following discussion is a summary of the basic management direction the NPS follows for permitting nonfederal oil and gas operations in units of the National Park System.

1.2.1. NPS Organic Act and General Authorities Act - Prevention of Impairment

The NPS Organic Act of 1916 (16 U.S.C. § 1, *et seq.*) provides the fundamental management direction for all units of the National Park System. Section 1 of the Organic Act states, in part, that the NPS shall:

“...promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations...by such means and measure as conform to the fundamental purpose of said parks, monuments and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.” 16 U.S.C. §1.

The National Park System General Authorities Act of 1970 (16 U.S.C. § 1a-1 *et seq.*) affirms that while all national park system units remain "distinct in character," they are "united through their interrelated purposes and resources into one national park system as cumulative expressions of a single national heritage." The Act makes it clear that the NPS Organic Act and other protective mandates apply equally to all units of the system. Subsequently, the 1978 Redwood Act Amendments to the General Authorities Act further clarified Congress' mandate to the NPS to protect park resources and values. The Amendments state, in part: “[t]he authorization of activities shall be construed and the protection, management, and administration of these areas shall be conducted in light of the high public value and integrity of the National Park System and shall not be exercised in derogation of the values and purposes for which these various areas have been established, except as may have been or shall be directly and specifically provided by Congress.” 16 U.S.C. § 1a-1.

Current laws and policies require the analysis of potential effects to determine whether actions would impair park resources. While Congress has given the NPS the managerial discretion to allow certain impacts within parks, that discretion is limited by the statutory requirement (enforceable by the federal courts) that the NPS must leave park resources and values unimpaired, unless a particular law directly and specifically provides otherwise (2001 Management Policies, §1.4).

These authorities all prohibit an impairment of park resources and values. Not all impacts are impairments. **An impairment** is an impact that, in the professional judgment of the responsible NPS manager, would harm the integrity of park resources or values, including the opportunities that otherwise would be present for the enjoyment of those resources or values. Whether an impact meets this definition depends on the particular resources and values that would be affected; the severity, duration, and timing of the impact; the direct and indirect effects of the impact; and the cumulative effects of the impact in question and other impacts. The NPS Management Policies explain that an impact would be more likely to constitute an impairment to the extent that it affects a resource or value whose conservation is:

- 1) necessary to fulfill a specific purpose identified in the establishing legislation or proclamation of the park;

- 2) key to the natural or cultural integrity of the park or to opportunities for enjoyment of the park; or
- 3) identified as a goal in the park's general management plan or other relevant NPS planning documents.

An impact would be less likely to constitute impairment to the extent that it is an unavoidable result, which cannot be reasonably further mitigated, of an action necessary to preserve or restore the integrity of park resources or values.

NPS Management Policies explain that “resources and values” mean the full spectrum of tangible and intangible attributes for which the parks are established and are being managed, including the Organic Act’s fundamental purposes (as supplemented), and any additional purposes as stated in a park’s establishing legislation. Park resources and values that are subject to the no impairment standard include: the biological and physical processes which created the park and that continue to act upon it; scenic features; natural visibility; natural soundscapes and smells; water and air resources; soils; geological resources; paleontological resources; archeological resources; cultural landscapes; ethnographic resources; historic and prehistoric sites, structures and objects; museum collections; and native plants and animals. Additional resources and values that are subject to the non-impairment standard include the park’s role in contributing to the national dignity, the high public value and integrity, and the superlative environmental quality of the national park system.

The Environmental Consequences section of this EA provides an analysis of the potential for impairment for each park resource or value carried forward for further evaluation.

1.2.2. Padre Island National Seashore Enabling Act

Padre Island National Seashore occupies the central 66 miles of the approximately 113-mile long Padre Island in South Texas. Stretching from just south of the Nueces County line on the north to the northern end of Willacy County on the south, the park includes portions of Kleberg, Kenedy, and Willacy Counties, with the majority of the park in Kenedy County.

Congress established Padre Island National Seashore on September 28, 1962 (16 U.S. C. §459d, *et seq.*)

“In order to save and preserve, for purposes of public recreation, benefit, and inspiration, a portion of the diminishing seashore of the United States that remains undeveloped...”

In this statute, Congress included provisions allowing the original owners of oil and gas rights to retain these rights within the National Seashore. As a result, the mineral estate underlying the park is either owned privately or by the State of Texas. The NPS is legally required to allow access to the minerals while applying resource protection requirements and ensuring adherence to federal and state regulations, policies, and guidelines.

One of the primary rights associated with the mineral interest is the right of reasonable access to explore for and develop the mineral interest. If the mineral interest holder chooses to exercise its right to explore for or develop its mineral interest, the NPS must consider granting some form of access in the park. However, access to nonfederal oil and gas which requires access on, across, or through federally owned or controlled lands or waters within the park is subject to the NPS’s Nonfederal Oil and Gas Rights Regulations.

1.2.3. NPS Nonfederal Oil and Gas Regulations, 36 CFR 9B

The authority to manage and protect federal property arises from the Property Clause of the United States Constitution. The Property Clause provides that “Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States . . .” U.S. Const. Art. IV, ¶ 3, cl. 2.

In 1916, Congress exercised its power under the Property Clause and passed the NPS Organic Act, 16 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.* Section 3 of the Organic Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to “make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the use of the parks...” 16 U.S.C. § 3.

Pursuant to section 3 of the NPS Organic Act and individual park statutes, the Secretary of the Interior promulgated regulations at 36 CFR Part 9, Subpart B (“9B regulations”) in 1979. The 9B regulations apply to operations that require access on or through federally owned or controlled lands or waters in connection with nonfederally owned oil and gas in all National Park System units (36 CFR § 9.30(a)).

The NPS Nonfederal Oil and Gas Rights Regulations (36 CFR 9B) and other regulatory requirements assist park managers in managing oil and gas activities so they may be conducted in a manner consistent with the NPS mandate to protect park resources and values. The application and implementation of these regulations on the ground must be assessed parkwide for each site-specific oil and gas activity to determine if these activities have the potential to impair park resources and values.

1.2.4. NPS Oversight and Monitoring of Nonfederal Oil and Gas Operations

Under 36 CFR § 9.37(f) “[a]pproval of each plan of operations is expressly conditioned upon the Superintendent having such reasonable access to the site as is necessary to properly monitor and insure compliance with the plan of operations.” At Padre Island National Seashore, park staff patrol the beach every day during turtle nesting season, and visit certain oil and gas sites several times a week. Park resource managers conduct a monitoring oversight patrol at least two times per week. In the event of an accident or spill, BNP will notify its dispatch immediately, which will then immediately notify park resource managers. All approved plans of operations have a spill contingency plan that is reviewed and approved by the NPS.

Pursuant to 36 CFR § 9.51(a) an “**operator shall be held liable for any damages to federally-owned or controlled lands, waters, or resources, resulting from his failure to comply with...his plan of operations.**” Undertaking any operations within the boundaries of a park system unit in violation of the 9B regulations shall be deemed a trespass against the United States and shall be cause for revocation of approval of an operator's plan of operations. If an operator violates a term or condition of its approved plan of operation the Superintendent has the authority to temporarily suspend the operation and give the operator the chance to cure the violation. Section § 9.51(c) outlines the Superintendent's suspension authority and procedure. If an operator fails to correct any violation or damage to federally owned or controlled lands, waters, or resources the operator's approval will be revoked. 36 CFR § 9.51(c)(3).

In addition to the remedies available to the NPS under the 9B regulations, an operator is also subject to the remedial provisions found in all applicable federal, state, and local laws. For instance, under 16 U.S.C. § 19jj, commonly known as the “Park System Resource Protection Act,” any person who destroys, causes the loss of, or injures any park system resource is strictly liable to the United States for response costs and for damages resulting from such destruction, loss or injury.

1.2.5. Approved Park Planning Documents

Approved park planning documents also provide a framework for determining how nonfederal oil and gas operations are conducted within Padre Island National Seashore.

The General Management Plan (GMP) is the major planning document for all National Park System units. The GMP sets forth the basic philosophy of the unit, and provides strategies for resolving issues and achieving identified management objectives required for resource management and visitor use. The GMP includes environmental analysis and other required compliance documentation. A GMP/Development Concept Plan (GMP/DCP) was completed along with an EA for Padre Island National Seashore in 1983. The park is currently preparing a new GMP and anticipates its completion in 2006.

An Oil and Gas Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (OGMP) was completed for Padre Island National Seashore on August 14, 2000 (PAIS, 2000). The OGMP describes the overall approaches that will be implemented over the next 15 to 20 years, or longer, to manage existing and anticipated oil and gas operations, including the exploration, development and transportation of nonfederal oil and gas underlying the Park, in a manner that provides for hydrocarbon development while protecting natural and cultural resources, human health and safety, and allowing for public use and enjoyment of those resources. The Oil and Gas Management Plan:

- 1) Identifies park resources and values most sensitive to oil and gas exploration and development disturbance, and defines impact mitigation requirements to protect such resources and values.
- 2) Establishes reasonable oil and gas exploration and development performance standards to protect park resources and values.
- 3) Develops reasonable alternatives for oil and gas development in the park and analyzes the impacts of those alternatives on park resources and values.
- 4) Provides pertinent information to oil and gas owners and operators that will facilitate operations planning and compliance with all applicable regulations.

During the scoping and development of the amendment to the approved Dunn-Peach # 1 Plan of Operations and the EA, the planning framework provided in the park's GMP/DCP and OGMP have been followed.

Table 1, summarizes many, but not all, of the statutes, regulations, executive orders, and policies that govern the exercise of nonfederal oil and gas rights in National Park units.

Table 1. Current Legal and Policy Requirements.

AUTHORITIES	RESOURCES AND VALUES AFFORDED PROTECTION
National Park Service Laws and Applicable Regulations	
NPS Organic Act of 1916, as amended, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1 <i>et seq.</i>	All resources, including air resources, cultural and historic resources, natural resources, biological diversity, human health and safety, endangered and threatened species, visitor use and experience, and visual resources
National Park System General Authorities Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1a-1 <i>et seq.</i>	All resources, including air resources, cultural and historic resources, natural resources, biological diversity, human health and safety, endangered and threatened species, visitor use and experience, and visual resources
NPS Omnibus Management Act of 1998, 16 U.S.C. §§ 5901 <i>et seq.</i>	Any living or non-living resource

AUTHORITIES	RESOURCES AND VALUES AFFORDED PROTECTION
NPS Nonfederal Oil and Gas Regulations – 36 CFR Part 9, Subpart B	All resources, including air resources, cultural and historic resources, natural resources, biological diversity, human health and safety, endangered and threatened species, visitor use and experience, and visual resources
Park System Resource Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. § 19jj	Any living or non-living resource that is located within the boundaries of a unit of the National Park system, except for resources owned by a nonfederal entity
Other Applicable Federal Laws and Regulations	
American Indian Religious Freedom Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §§ 1996 – 1996a; 43 CFR Part 7	Cultural and historic resources
Antiquities Act of 1906, 16 U.S.C. §§ 431-433; 43 CFR Part 3	Cultural, historic, archeological, and paleontological resources
Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, 16 U.S.C. §§ 470aa – 470mm; 18 CFR Part 1312; 32 CFR Part 229; 36 CFR Part 296; 43 CFR Part 7	Archeological resources
Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401-7671q; 40 CFR Parts 23, 50, 51, 52, 58, 60, 61, 82, and 93; 48 CFR Part 23	Air resources
Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, 16 U.S.C. § 1451 <i>et seq.</i> , 15 CFR Parts 923, 930, 933	Coastal waters and adjacent shoreline areas
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601-9675; 40 CFR Parts 279, 300, 302, 355, and 373	Human health and welfare and the environment
Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531-1544; 36 CFR Part 13; 50 CFR Parts 10, 17, 23, 81, 217, 222, 225, 402, and 450	Plant and animal species or subspecies, and their habitat, which have been listed as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries)
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended (commonly referred to as Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972), 7 U.S.C. §§ 136 <i>et seq.</i> ; 40 CFR Parts 152-180, except Part 157	Human health and safety and the environment
Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (commonly referred to as Clean Water Act), 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251 <i>et seq.</i> ; 33 CFR Parts 320-330; 40 CFR Parts 110, 112, 116, 117, 230-232, 323, and 328	Water resources, wetlands, and waters of the U.S.
Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act (Historic Sites Act of 1935), 16 U.S.C. §§ 461-467; 18 CFR Part 6; 36 CFR Parts 1, 62, 63 and 65	Historic sites, buildings, and objects
Lacey Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. §§ 3371 <i>et seq.</i> ; 15 CFR Parts 10, 11, 12, 14, 300, and 904	Fish, wildlife, and vegetation
Migratory Bird Treaty Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. §§ 703-712; 50 CFR Parts 10, 12, 20, and 21	Migratory birds
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 <i>et seq.</i> ; 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508	The human environment (e.g. cultural and historic resources, natural resources, biodiversity, human health and safety, socioeconomic environment, visitor use and experience)
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. §§ 470-470x-6; 36 CFR Parts 60, 63, 78, 79, 800, 801, and 810	Cultural and historic properties listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. §§ 3001-3013; 43 CFR Part 10	Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony
Noise Control Act of 1972, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4901-4918; 40 CFR Part 211	Human health and welfare
Oil Pollution Act, 33 U.S.C. §§ 2701-2761; 15 CFR Part 990; 33 CFR Parts 135, 137, and 150; 40 CFR Part 112; 49 CFR Part 106	Water resources and natural resources
Pipeline Safety Act of 1992, 49 U.S.C. §§ 60101 <i>et seq.</i> ; 49 CFR Subtitle B, Ch 1, Parts 190-199	Human health, safety, and the environment

AUTHORITIES	RESOURCES AND VALUES AFFORDED PROTECTION
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 6901 <i>et. seq.</i> ; 40 CFR Parts 240-280; 49 CFR Parts 171-179	Natural resources, human health, and safety
Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, as amended, 33 U.S.C. §§ 401 <i>et. seq.</i> ; 33 CFR Parts 114, 115, 116, 321, 322, and 333	Shorelines and navigable waterways, tidal waters, and wetlands
Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, 42 U.S.C. §§ 300f <i>et seq.</i> ; 40 CFR Parts 141-148	Human health and water resources
Executive Orders	
Executive Order (E.O.) 11593 – Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, 36 Federal Register (Fed. Reg.) 8921 (1971)	Cultural resources
E.O. 11988 - Floodplain Management, 42 Fed. Reg. 26951 (1977)	Floodplains and human health, safety, and welfare
E.O. 11990 – Protection of Wetlands, 42 Fed. Reg. 26961 (1977)	Wetlands
E.O. 12088 – Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards, 43 Fed. Reg. 47707 (1978)	Natural resources and human health and safety
E.O. 12630 – Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights, 53 Fed. Reg. 8859 (1988)	Private property rights and public funds
E.O. 12898 – Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, amended by Exec. Order No. 12948, 60 Fed. Reg. 6379 (1995)	Human health and safety
E.O. 13007–Indian Sacred Sites, 61 Fed. Reg. 26771 (1996)	Native Americans' sacred sites
E.O. 13112 – Invasive Species, 64 Fed. Reg. 6183 (1999)	Vegetation and wildlife
E.O. 13186 – Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds, 66 Fed. Reg. 3853 (2001)	Migratory birds
E.O. 13212 - Actions To Expedite Energy-Related Projects (2001)	Production, transmission, and conservation of energy
Policies, Guidelines and Procedures	
NPS Management Policies (2001)	All resources, including air resources, cultural and historic resources, natural resources, biological diversity, human health and safety, endangered and threatened species, visitor use and experience, and visual resources
Department of the Interior (DOI), Departmental Manual (DM) 516 –NEPA policies (1980)	Archeological and prehistoric resources, historic resources, Native American human remains, and cultural objects
DOI, DM 517 - Pesticides (1981)	Human health and safety and the environment
DOI, DM 519 – Protection of the Cultural Environment (1994)	Archeological, prehistoric resources, historic resources, Native American human remains, and cultural objects
DOI, Onshore Oil and Gas Order Number 2, Section III, Drilling Abandonment Requirements, 53 Fed. Reg. 46,810-46,811 (1988)	Human health and safety
NPS Director's Order (D.O.) –12 and Handbook – Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision Making (2001)	All resources, including air resources, cultural resources, human health and safety, socioeconomic environment, visitor use
NPS D.O. - 28 – Cultural Resource Management (1998)	Cultural, historic, and ethnographic resources
NPS D. O. 28A - Archeology	Clarifies roles & responsibilities for archeological resources management through out the NPS
NPS 66 – Minerals Management Guideline (1990)	Natural resources, human health and safety
NPS Reference Manual 77 – Natural Resources Management (1991)	Natural resources
NPS D.O. and Procedural Manual 77-1 – Wetland Protection (2002)	Wetlands

AUTHORITIES	RESOURCES AND VALUES AFFORDED PROTECTION
NPS D.O. and Procedural Manual 77-2 – Floodplain Management (2003)	Floodplains
Secretary of the Interior's "Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation," 48 Fed. Reg. 44716 (1983), also published as Appendix C of NPS D.O. 28 – Cultural Resource Management	Cultural and historic resources
Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments, Presidential Memorandum signed April 29, 1994	Native American Tribal rights and interests

1.3. Issues and Impact Topics Evaluated

Early in the planning and development of the amendment to the Dunn-Peach # 1 well Plan of Operations by BNP, the NPS met with BNP and its contractor, Belaire Environmental, Inc. (BEI), to identify resources, values, and other concerns that could be potentially impacted by drilling and producing the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells. In addition, early input from other federal, state and local agencies was sought. Scoping was performed with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), and involved contacts by telephone, written correspondence, and meetings at the proposed project location within the park. Scoping involved defining appropriate alternatives, impact determinations, mitigation measures, and identification of major issues.

Pursuant to 36 CFR § 9.52(a) a notice of BNP's intent to develop more wells was placed in the local newspaper. A public scoping notice was made available by mail and on the Park's web site giving the public a 30-day period to submit scoping comments. No comments were received by the Park.

Based on scoping, the NPS identified the following park resources, values, and other concerns for evaluation in this EA.

- Geology and soils
- Water resources and floodplains
- Wetlands
- Vegetation
- Natural soundscapes
- Wildlife
- State and federally protected species
- Visitor use and experience

Based on the above list of park resources, values, and other concerns identified during scoping, issue statements were developed to define problems or benefits pertaining to the proposal to drill and produce the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells. The issue statements in Table 2, below, describe a cause-and-effect relationship between an activity and a resource, value, or concern. The issue statements were used in developing and evaluating alternatives.

Table 2. Issue Statements.

Impact Topic	Issue Statement
Geology and Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grading and leveling of 1.24 acres of hummocky uplands for well pad expansion and the placement of additional nonnative materials (crushed limestone, concrete or caliche) on the well pad would result in soil and sand compaction and loss of productivity on the total well pad of approximately 3.52 acres.

Impact Topic	Issue Statement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The release of hydrocarbons or other contaminating and hazardous substances from vehicles, equipment, and pipelines during exploration and production operations, could alter the chemical and physical properties of the soil and sand in the vicinity of the operation(s). Changes in the soil and sand properties could result directly from contact with contaminants on-site, or indirectly, via runoff from contaminated areas. • Vehicle use along the Gulf Beach, particularly from heavy vehicles transporting the drilling rig, water, and drilling muds for disposal outside the park, could cause rutting of the sands on the beach.
Water Resources and Floodplains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle use; removal or modification of vegetation; and surface disturbance associated with maintenance and use of the oil and gas access road, production facility, and flowline and well pad expansion could alter surface and subsurface drainage patterns in the vicinity of operation(s). • The release of hydrocarbons and contaminating or hazardous substances from vehicles, equipment, or pipelines used for exploration and production operations could degrade water quality. • The siting, maintenance, and use of the oil and gas access road, well pad, production facility, and flowline in the floodplains, or the release of hydrocarbons and contaminating or hazardous substances from these operations, could adversely affect floodplains functions, values and uses, including: the natural moderation of floods, water quality, sediment control, ground water recharge or discharge, fish and wildlife habitat, maintenance of biodiversity, recreational opportunities, and natural beauty. • Reclamation of the oil and gas access road, well pad, and production facility could adversely affect water quality and floodplains functions, values, and uses over the short-term. However, long-term benefits include the re-establishment of surface and surface water flow, the control of non-native vegetation, and re-establishment of native vegetative communities.
Wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional flowlines would be placed within the previously disturbed pipeline corridor used for the Dunn-Peach # 1 well. Existing impacts on wetlands within the analysis area have already been mitigated. Reclamation activities that re-establish the contours of the area, restore surface and subsurface water flow, control non-native vegetation, and re-establish native vegetative communities would restore natural and beneficial wetland functions, values, and uses.
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation would be totally removed on 1.24 acres for the well pad expansion. Vegetation removal could change the structure and composition of vegetative communities in the project area, alter wildlife habitat and species composition, increase storm runoff, and increase soil and sand erosion. • Use of the oil and gas access roads, production facility, and well pad expansion could disrupt the surface, and subsurface water flow that is necessary to maintain vegetative communities. • The release of hydrocarbons and contaminating or hazardous substances could damage or kill vegetation directly, via contact with contaminants on-site, or indirectly, via pathways from contaminated areas. • Disturbances/removal of native vegetation could lead to the unintentional spread and establishment of non-native plant species transported in or on drilling and maintenance equipment.

Impact Topic	Issue Statement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reclamation of the oil and gas site could re-establish native vegetative communities and surface and subsurface drainage patterns necessary to support vegetative growth.
Natural Soundscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicles and equipment used for maintenance of the oil and gas access road and production facility, well pad expansion, and drilling the wells could result in increased noise, adversely affecting wildlife and visitor uses and experience.
Wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil and gas activities, including vehicle use and maintenance of the oil and gas access roads and production facility, and the well pad expansion could increase predation in open areas; directly harm or kill wildlife; and disrupt wildlife feeding, denning, nesting, spawning/reproduction, and other behavior. Oil and gas activities could result in avoidance of the area by wildlife due to increased noise and human presence. Loss or modification of wildlife habitat could occur from the maintenance of the oil and gas access road, production facility, and flowline and well pad expansion. These activities could increase edge effects, increase human access, and alter wildlife species, composition, and migration. Liquids that collect in secondary containment structures at the oil and gas production site could attract, harm, and possibly kill birds. The release of hydrocarbons and hazardous or contaminating substances from vehicles, drilling and production equipment, and pipelines could injure wildlife. The adverse effects could become worse over time if wildlife species ingest the contaminants and are consumed by other wildlife species. <p>Heavy equipment used for reclamation operations could injure or kill wildlife over the short-term. However, reclamation of oil and gas sites over the long-term could re-establish native vegetative communities and surface and subsurface water quality and quantity that support wildlife populations.</p>
State and Federally Protected Species (T&E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicles (both commercial and private) driving along the Gulf beach could run over sea turtles, sea turtle nests, sea turtle hatchlings, and other T&E species (e.g., birds). Deep ruts made from large commercial vehicles could be an obstacle to sea turtles during nesting and to hatchlings moving towards the sea. Hatchlings could become vulnerable to depredation, desiccation, and exhaustion. Noise, artificial lighting, and other nighttime activities during drilling operations could affect T&E wildlife species. Noise, odors, artificial lighting, and vibrations could interfere with the imprinting process of the hatchling sea turtles.
Visitor Use and Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil and gas operations could pose a threat to human health and safety from the use of the Gulf beach by commercial vehicles (particularly vehicles with less maneuverability and visibility), hazardous equipment at wells and production facilities, and the release of hydrocarbons and hazardous or contaminating substances. Spilled or released hydrocarbons and contaminating or hazardous substances could be inhaled, absorbed, or ingested by human beings. The oil and gas operations could adversely affect air quality, alter scenic resources and the night sky, increase background sound levels, and could degrade the quality of visitor uses and experiences in the park.

1.4. Issues and Impact Topics Eliminated from Further Analysis

Impact topics are dismissed from further evaluation in this EA if, for the action alternative(s):

- they do not exist in the analysis area,
- they would not be affected by the proposal, or
- when through the application of mitigation measures, the impacts (direct, indirect, and cumulative) would result in “minor or less effects,” and there is little controversy on the subject or reasons to otherwise include the topic.

-

The following topics have been eliminated from further analysis for reasons described below.

- Socioeconomics
- Environmental Justice
- Prime and Unique Farmlands
- Cultural Resources
- Air Quality

1.4.1. Socioeconomics

The socioeconomic issue includes the effect of drilling the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells on the local and regional economies. The following description also provides supporting data to base the cumulative impact analysis for topics carried forward for further evaluation in Section 3.

Padre Island National Seashore lies within the Railroad Commission of Texas (TRRC) District 4. During the first nine months of 2004 the TRRC issued 1,286 drilling permits in the 14 counties comprising District 4. For the 3 counties encompassing the park, 95 drilling permits were issued, comprising 13.5 percent of the District-wide total.

In 1999, the NPS prepared a reasonably foreseeable development (RFD) scenario for inclusion in the park's Draft Oil and Gas Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement. The RFD projects that three-dimensional seismic surveys could be conducted over the entire park and up to 18 wells could be drilled and produced over the next 30 years to develop the 80 billion cubic feet of natural gas estimated by the U.S. Geological Survey that remains beneath the park. The NPS projects that 3-D seismic surveys would directly impact up to 748 acres; and the 18 wells and associated construction of roads, well and production pads, and flowlines would directly impact up to 250 acres, for a total direct surface use of up to 998 acres or 0.77% of the park. It is expected that 3-D seismic surveys would result in short-term impacts lasting no more than 3 years until reclamation is satisfactorily achieved. It is reasonable to assume that, as some wells are being drilled and produced that others would be plugged and abandoned.

Oil and gas exploration and production have been actively pursued on Padre Island since 1951. A total of 73 operations have occurred within the current boundaries of the park. During 1998-2001, three-dimensional seismic surveys were conducted from the north boundary of the park to the 42-mile marker. Currently, there are 13 gas operations, including six wells, one freshwater well, and six pipelines occupying 349 acres or 0.27 percent of the park. All are under approved plans of operations. Four operations, including one abandoned production facility have ongoing clean-up and remediation activities associated with releases of oil and gas and other contaminating or hazardous substances (South Sprint Facility, Vector A-6, and the former Chevron USA Onshore Production Facility). Until cleanup is successfully completed, impacts on park resources and values persist.

As of 2001, 3-D seismic surveys have been completed over the northern three-quarters of the park. The source and receiver lines have been reclaimed and there are no residual impacts

from the surveys. In June 2002, BNP drilled the Dunn-Murdock # 1 well in the vicinity of the Yarborough Pass boat dock. This constituted the first of the possible 18 wells that the NPS's RFD scenario projected could be drilled over the next 30 years. In April of 2004, BNP drilled the Dunn-Peach # 1 well, directly disturbing 6.05 acres within the park. Two additional wells, Lemon/Lemon Seed Wells, have been permitted, but construction has not begun on either well to date.

Included in the analysis area of the proposed Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells is a 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach that BNP would use to access its well. This 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach is currently used by nonfederal oil and gas operators to access existing operations located throughout the park, by park staff to conduct routine park operations, and by an estimated 278,458 park visitors (73% of annual Gulf beach visitation(Scott, 2004) or 49% of annual Park visitation) for vehicular access (Figure 2).

Visitation Calculations	
568,732	total visitation for 2003 (Park web page)
210,430	37% of total use Bird Island Basin (BIB)
187,283	BIB only
23,147	11% of BIB users also use Gulf beaches
381,449	Gulf beach users
102,991	27% from the zero North only
144,950	38% use Gulf beach zero to 10 mile marker
101,465	70% use Gulf beach zero to 5 mile marker
43,485	use Gulf beach 5 – 10 mile marker
133,449	35 % use Gulf beach 10 mile mark to the channel
278,458	73% of south beach users or 49% total visitation

Figure 2: Park Visitation in 2003

In the rare event that a serious spill event would occur, the public would perceive that the park is not a desirable place to visit. Tourism could fall, resulting in reduced revenues to the local economy. The likelihood of this happening is very small, considering the precautions and mitigations required of the operators.

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled, and if hydrocarbons are discovered and produced, could result in a negligible, beneficial impact on local and regional economies.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, if the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be produced, the cumulative impact on local and regional economics would be negligible. Increased exploratory drilling activity and new field development from 3-D seismic in and adjacent to the park would essentially be offset by the overall decline of drilling activity and production in the analysis area, resulting in an overall negligible, beneficial impact on local and regional economies.

Because of the low intensity of impact, this topic is being dismissed from further analysis in the EA.

1.4.2. Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898, "General Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations," requires all federal agencies to incorporate environmental justice into their missions by identifying and addressing disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs and policies on minorities and low-income populations and communities. The proposed action would not have health or environmental effects on minorities or low-income populations or communities as defined in the Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental Justice Guidance (1998). Therefore, environmental justice was dismissed as an impact topic in this EA.

1.4.3. Prime and Unique Farmlands

In August 1980, the Council on Environmental Quality directed that federal agencies must assess the effects of their actions on farmland soils classified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service as prime or unique. Prime or unique farmland is defined as soil that particularly produces general crops such as common foods, forage, fiber, and oil seed; unique farmland is defined as soil that produces specialty crops such as fruits, vegetables, and nuts. There are no prime or unique farmlands located within the park therefore, prime and unique farmlands was dismissed as an impact topic in this EA.

1.4.4. Cultural Resources

The National Historic Preservation Act, as amended in 1992 (16 USC 470 *et seq.*); the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321 *et seq.*); and the National Park Service's Director's Order #28, *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997), *Management Policies*, 2001 (2000), and Director's Order # 12, *Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision Making* (2001) require the consideration of impacts on cultural resources listed in or eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The National Park Service recognizes five categories of cultural resources: historic structures, ethnographic resources, cultural landscapes, archeological resources, and museum collections.

There are no historic structures, ethnographic resources, or cultural landscapes within or near the operations area. During project scoping, a literature search was conducted to determine the extent and continuing adequacy of past archeological surveys that had been performed in the analysis area. An inventory for archeological resources was conducted as part of 3-D seismic surveys conducted in 1999 and 2000, which covered a majority of the park. Archeological data is lacking in some areas; therefore, BNP contracted for, and the NPS permitted, further archeological surveys to be conducted.

William Moore and James Warren were contracted by BNP to survey for archeological resources in the proposed project area. The initial survey was conducted December 23, 2002 and found no archeological or historic resources in the survey area. The expansion area (1.24 acres) was surveyed on August 5, 2004 by Herbert Uecker and James Warren and no archeological or historic resources were found. This additional survey was submitted as an amendment to the original survey to SHPO for review and approval.

Due to the absence of cultural resources within the project area, this topic was dismissed as an impact topic in this EA.

1.4.5. Air Quality

According to the TCEQ and the Final Oil and Gas Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for the park (PAIS, 2000), Kenedy County continues to be an attainment area for regulated pollutants. Prevailing southeast winds from March through September and north-northeasterly winds from October through February are likely to dissipate any pollutants in the

park (PAIS, 2000). The park is designated as a Class II airshed by the State of Texas, as authorized by the Prevention of Significant Deterioration provisions of the Clean Air Act. The park's air quality is protected by allowing limited increases over baseline concentrations of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter (PAIS, 2000).

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled with impacts from localized point sources resulting in negligible to minor, adverse impacts on air quality throughout the park, and within state and federal standards.

Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park; routine park operations; park, commercial, and recreational vehicle uses, and visitor uses are expected to result in localized, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on air quality throughout the park, and to remain with state and federal standards.

Because of the low intensity of impact, this topic is being dismissed from further analysis in the EA.

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2.0. ALTERNATIVES

Two Alternatives are described and evaluated in this EA. Alternative locations and strategies that were considered but dismissed from further analysis are then described. An analysis for selecting the environmentally preferred alternative is also provided. This section concludes with three summary tables comparing the two alternatives.

2.1. Alternative A, No Action

The No Action Alternative is required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and establishes a baseline or benchmark from which to compare the present management direction and environmental consequences of the action alternative. Under No Action, the wells would not be drilled.

2.2. Alternative B, Proposed Action

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the NPS would approve BNP's Plan of Operations, to drill and produce the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells.

Location of the Well. The existing surface location of the Dunn-Peach # 1 well is located 153.66 feet from the north line and 425.5 feet from the east line (Boyles Meander Line) of the Nicholas and Juan Jose Balli Survey, Abstract-10, Kleberg County, Texas. This drill site is approximately 6.9 miles south of the end of Park Road 22 and 6,400 feet west of the Gulf of Mexico (Figure 3).

The global positioning system (GPS) measurements based on Texas State Plane Coordinate proposed Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells are (Figure 4):

Dunn-Peach #2:

Surface location:	X = 2,366,638 E	Y = 592,910 N
Bottom-hole location:	X = 2,365,006 E	Y = 595,342 N
True Vertical Depth (TD)	8,205 feet	
Measured Vertical Depth (MVD)	8,600 feet	

Dunn-Peach #3:

Surface location:	X = 2,366,638 E	Y = 592,910 N
Bottom-hole location:	X = 2,367,391 E	Y = 598,588 N
True Vertical Depth (TD)	8,300 feet	
Measured Vertical Depth (MVD)	10,047 feet	

Dunn-Peach #4:

Surface location:	X = 2,366,638 E	Y = 592,910 N
Bottom-hole location:	X = 2,360,887 E	Y = 594,359 N
True Vertical Depth (TD)	8,200 feet	
Measured Vertical Depth (MVD)	9,170 feet	

Dunn-Peach #5:

Surface location:	X = 2,366,638 E	Y = 592,910 N
Bottom-hole location:	X = 2,360,887 E	Y = 594,359 N
True Vertical Depth (TD)	8,160 feet	
Measured Vertical Depth (MVD)	10,500 feet	

Dunn-Peach #6:

Surface location:	X = 2,366,638 E	Y = 592,910 N
Bottom-hole location:	X = 2,368,203 E	Y = 593,526 N
True Vertical Depth (TD)	8,420 feet	
Measured Vertical Depth (MVD)	8,675 feet	

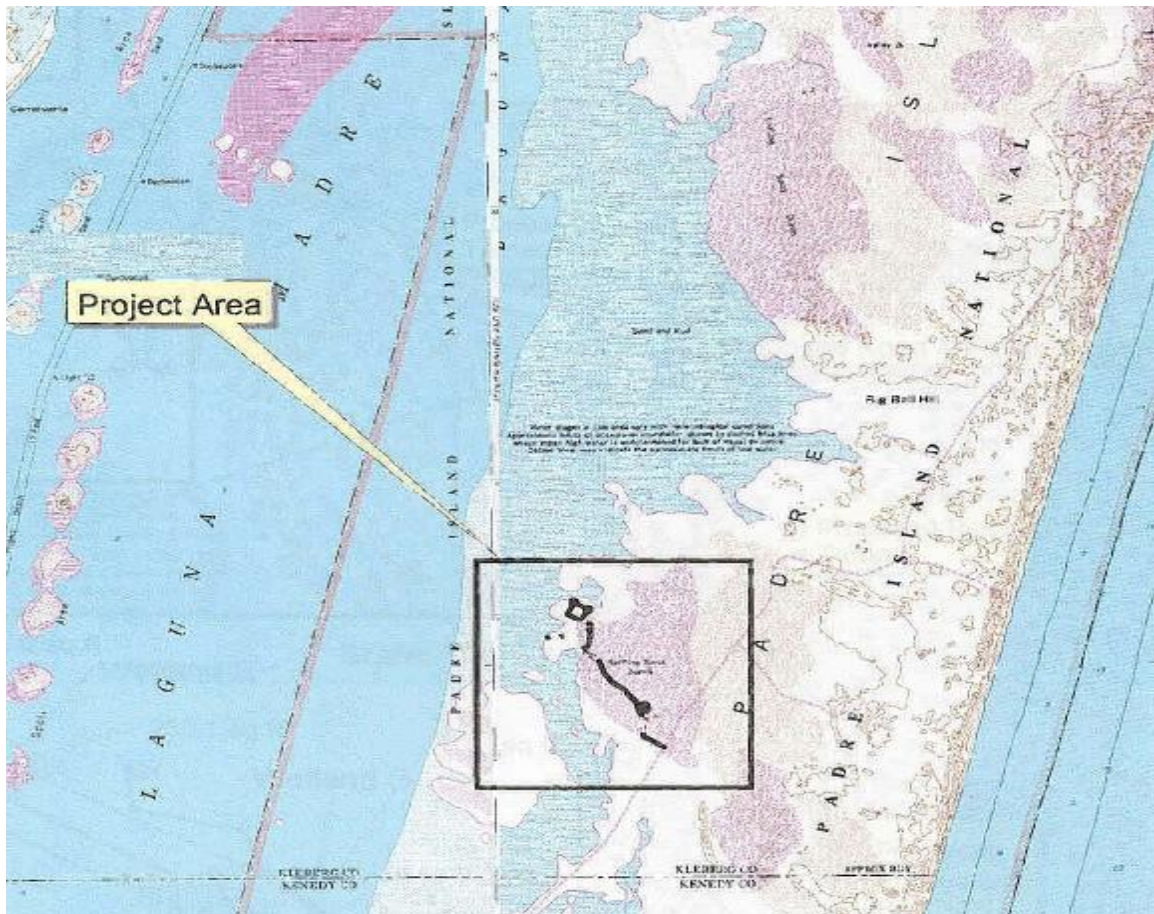


Figure 3. General location of the Dunn-Peach # 1 well, and the proposed location of the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells at Padre Island National Seashore

Access

All vehicles used during well pad expansion, drilling, and production operations would enter the park via Park Road 22 approximately 10 miles and then proceed approximately 6.9 miles along the Gulf Beach to a-gated dune pass and an existing shell/caliche road that extends approximately 4 miles to the Dunn-Peach # 1 well location.

Surface Location and Wellpad

BNP's original Dunn-Peach # 1 drill site was selected because it avoided or minimized adverse impacts to wetlands, tidal flats, dunes, and other sensitive resource areas. The utilization of a previously developed site reduces the impacts to the park and exhibits the use of least-

damaging methods. The existing well pad occupies 2.28 acres and would be expanded by approximately 1.24 acres (3.52 total acres) (Figure 5). This expansion would provide the necessary space required for the drilling of the proposed five new wells. The proposed pad expansion remains within the upland habitat area and does not impact additional wetlands.

Conventional foundation construction techniques would be used to construct the 1.24 acre addition (54,014 square foot). One bulldozer and one maintainer would be used first to level the expansion area of the drilling pad. After leveling, a lease crew would cover the area with a 20 mm thick polyethylene protective liner. Eighteen-yard "belly dump" trucks would be used to place approximately 300 cubic yards of material on the pad expansion at a depth of 18 inches. The material would be spread with a bulldozer and leveled with a maintainer. A compactor and water truck would be used to compact the material and water the road and pad. A 3-foot high berm would be constructed around the perimeter of the pad area for containment.

All equipment, machinery, and living quarters would be placed within the 3.52 acre (153,331 square foot) pad area. Should the wells be productive, the well pad would be reduced by approximately 1.5 acres (65,340 square feet). This previously-developed 65,340 square-foot area would be restored to natural conditions.

Use of Water for Drilling

Fresh water is needed during the drilling operation primarily for mud dilution, cementing, and rig cleaning. By using synthetic oil-based mud, and a closed-loop system, water requirements are reduced. The water source for the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be the BNP (Vector) A-8 well. This well was converted to a water well to drill the Dunn-Peach # 1 well. A submersible pump powered by a generator would be installed in the well. A storage tank would be placed near the water well and a 3-inch polypropylene line would be laid along the access road from the water source well to the Dunn-Peach drill site. The water would be pumped into the tank and then transferred by a surface pump to the drill site via the polypropylene line. The water would be stored in the rig's water tank and, if necessary, an additional frac tank on location.

The calculations provided by the drilling fluids company used for drilling the Dunn-Peach # 1 well showed a consumption of 5,000 barrels of fresh water. Another 500 barrels have been added for miscellaneous rig consumption over the course of drilling. This totals 5,500 barrels which equates to 0.6 bbl/ foot of hole. Based on this, the estimated water requirements for the proposed wells are as follows:

- Peach No. 2 5,306 barrels (222,252 gallons)
- Peach No. 3 6,207 barrels (260,694 gallons)
- Peach No. 4 5,627 barrels (236,334 gallons)
- Peach No. 5 6,723 barrels (282,366 gallons)
- Peach No. 6 5,108 barrels (214,536 gallons)

(Conversion of barrels to gallons is based on 42 petroleum gallons per barrel.)

Production Facility

All final production, handling, and sales metering facilities would be located at the A-4 site production facility developed for the Dunn-Peach # 1 well. No additional tanks or production equipment beyond those approved in the original Plan should be necessary as the additional wells are added the system. The production unit may need to be resized per future volume demands; however, this would not affect the overall site size and general equipment layout. One additional piece of interim measuring equipment, a well test separator, is planned as an option for the drill pad site. This test unit can be used in lieu of individual flow lines for each

new well. The test separator which is equipped with gas, oil, and water meters would be skid mounted (approximately 6 feet x 12 feet) and located on the drill pad site where it can be tied into the individual wellheads by a header pipe system and discharged into the flow line(s) leaving the location. As the proposed new wells are added to the system, this test unit can be utilized to measure individual well production volumes necessary for royalty and production allocations. The test unit eliminates the need for installing individual flowlines each time a new well is added to the system. This system for production measurement and allocation is currently approved and widely used by other state and federal agencies for "confined" operations throughout the Gulf of Mexico.

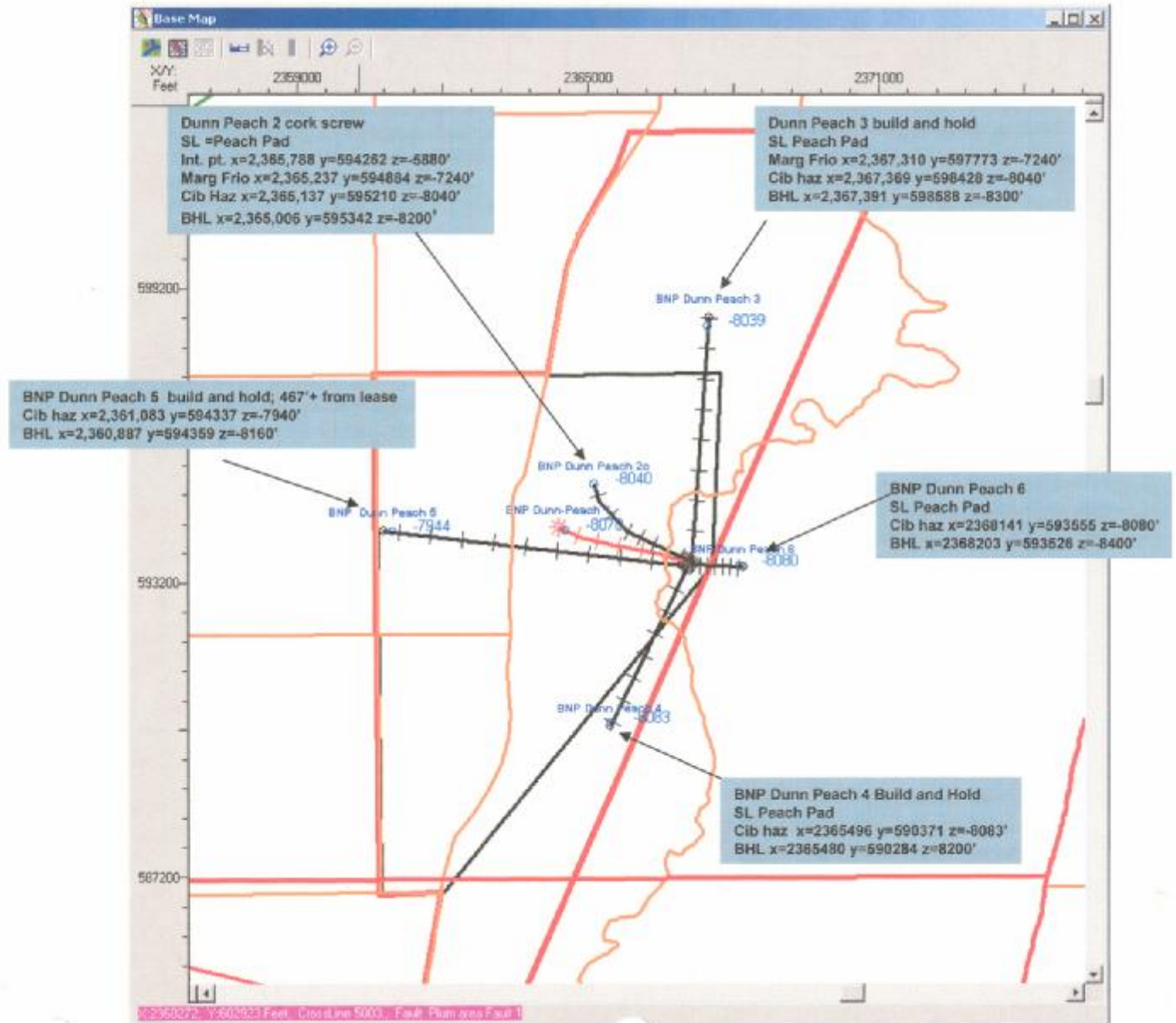


Figure 4. Surface and bottom hole locations for the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells.

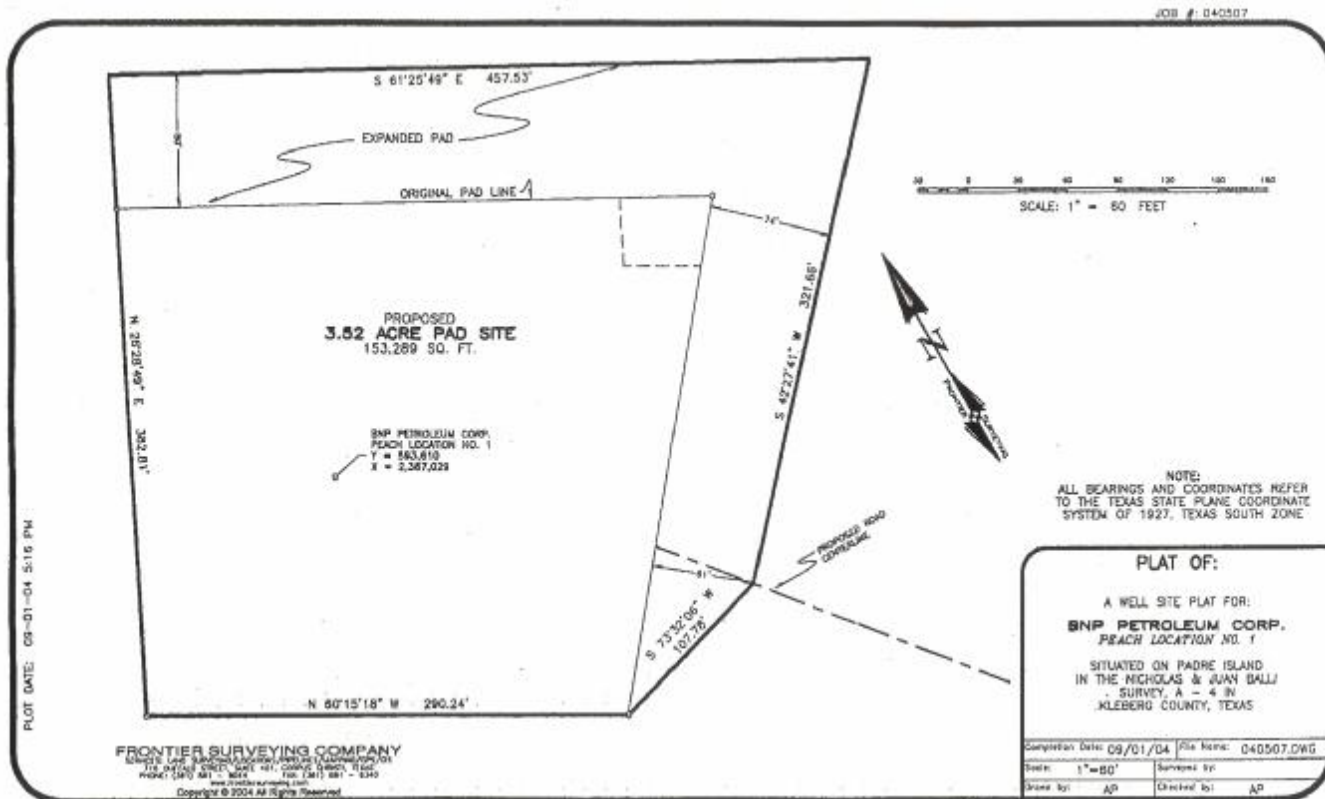


Figure 5. Existing Dunn-Peach # 1 well pad with proposed expansion areas.

The second option for transporting full wellstream (oil, water, and gas) production from the well heads to the facility site is trenching one new ditch within the existing flowline corridor and lay multiple flowlines at one time to accommodate all future wells. This option allows maximum output from each well whereas the test unit option allows the stronger well(s) to dominate the flow system until all pressures in the reservoir are equal. These individual flowlines can be appropriately sized and buried in the existing corridor at such time as future wells are completed. Reservoir and production data acquired from the on-line operations of the Dunn-Peach # 1 well would help determine the best option for flowline requirements.

Production from the wells could continue for up to 20 years.

Flowlines and Gathering Lines

If the Peach 2 through 6 wells are placed in production, additional flowlines would be needed. Construction of additional flowlines would be within the existing access road/flowline route to tie into an existing 12-inch pipeline operated by AEP located approximately 3,700 feet east of the existing Dunn-Peach #1 well. The flowline corridor is approximately 3,700 feet long and 20-feet wide. A ditch of approximately 24 inches wide and 42 inches deep would be dug from the well pad to lay additional flowlines.

Reclamation Plan

As soon as possible after completion of approved operations but no later than six (6) months thereafter unless a longer period of time is authorized by the Regional Director, BNP would initiate reclamation. [36 CFR 9.39(a)(2)]. Reclamation would follow both the drilling and

production phases of operations. After drilling the wells, and if the wells are placed in production, the well pad size would be reduced by 1.5 acres (65,340 square feet).

At the completion of production operations, the wells would be plugged, and all above ground structures, equipment, and other man-made debris resulting from operations would be removed; and any contaminating substances would be removed or neutralized. [36 CFR 9.39 (a)(2)]. The pad and road areas would be re-contoured as near as possible to the original contour. The re-contoured ground would be fertilized at 40 pounds per acre with 30/0/10 (N-P-K) fertilizer, the area ripped to 18 inches, and mulched with native hay containing seeds from the previously existing vegetation. During annual monitoring efforts, undesirable species would be controlled either by herbicide application or hand/tool removal, as approved by the NPS. Restored areas would be monitored annually until 70 percent coverage of targeted native species is achieved. An annual report would be submitted to the park documenting restoration activities and results. Monitoring would cease after 70 percent of the native vegetative coverage of three target species, seacoast bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium* var. *littoralis*) and gulfdune paspalum (*Paspalum monostachyum*), and narrow-leaf sumpweed (*Iva angustifolia*) was achieved or after the site had been approved by the park Superintendent.

Mitigation Measures

In order to reduce the impacts to park resources and values, BNP and its contractor, Belaire Environmental, Inc. (BEI), sought the views and advice of personnel of the park, USFWS, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), and other experts. BNP and BEI also relied on the recommendations of the park's Final Oil and Gas Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (PAIS, 2000) for operating standards and other information. The table includes the location of mitigation measures within the Plan of Operations for ease of reference. Mitigation measures and operating stipulations were developed by NPS and BNP during the drilling of the Dunn-Murdock Well in 2002 and Dunn-Peach # 1 in 2004. These measures have been incorporated in the amendment to the Dunn-Peach # 1 well Plan of Operations for the proposed Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells.

Table 3. Mitigation Measures under Alternative B, Proposed Action.

Number	Mitigation Measures	Reference
Natural and Cultural Resources		
1	If appropriate, directional drilling from an upland location will be encouraged to minimize direct impacts to park habitats such as wind-tidal flats, seagrass beds, and trees. Location and size of the well pad is suitable for drilling to multiple targets and eliminates the need for additional well pads.	Section X, Item D (1), page 35
2	Access roads and flowline routes will be selected to minimize impacts to wetlands and other sensitive habitats.	Section X, Item D (2), page 35. Section X, Item E, Land Features, page 40
3	If an unknown cultural resource is discovered during approved operations, and such resource might be altered or destroyed by the operations, the operator will immediately cease activity in the immediate area and notify the Superintendent before continuing any operations.	Section X, Item D (10), page 36
4	Culverts will be installed where fill may directly affect surface water run-off and flow. Culvert locations will be selected to minimize alteration of natural surface drainage patterns and approved by the National Park Service.	

Number	Mitigation Measures	Reference
5	All compressors used during production operations will be equipped with hospital mufflers or similar technology and be oriented so that the exhaust faces away from the prevailing southeast wind direction.	Section V, Item I (11), page 16; Section X, Item D (32), page 37
6	Native shrubs and trees will be planted around the production facility to minimize visual and audible impacts to visitors and provide habitat.	Section X, Item D (25), page 37
7	Vegetation growth within the facility and along the access road will be maintained to minimize threats from wildfire. Herbicide or pesticide use must be approved by the Superintendent before their use.	Section V, Item K (6) (g), page 15; Section X, Item D (29), Page 37
8	The operator will make every effort to avoid moving the drilling rig via the Gulf Beach during the months of April through September in order to avoid disturbing sea turtle nests and nesting activity. However, should rig scheduling force the operator to move equipment down the beach during this period, a monitor trained by the NPS to observe and detect nesting sea turtles, will be utilized.	Section X, Item D (8), page 35
9	Driving will be conducted above the Gulf beach "wet line" to prevent excessive erosion, crushing of benthic invertebrates, impacting endangered or threatened species, and help prevent disturbances to shorebirds.	Section X, Item D (5) page 35
10	All operations will be setback 500 feet from the Gulf Beach dune line and other light-sensitive areas. Lights will be shielded and directed at the rig work area itself to meet human safety requirements.	Section X, Item D (15), page 36 FEIS, 5-11 (10), Section X, Item D (124), p. 40.
11	All open-topped tanks and/or secondary containment areas will be covered with netting or other covering, and all open-vent exhaust stacks on production equipment will be constructed in a manner that prevents birds and bats from entering or perching.	Section X, Item D (23) (24), page 37
12	Sea turtle awareness training will be provided to all operation employees and contractors and will include track identification, notification protocols, and how to mark tracks or nest area if they are unable to stay on site until NPS personnel arrive.	FEIS, 5-11(9)
13	The operator will hire and pay vehicle monitors that will utilize an All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) while escorting all large vehicles (vehicles larger than a pick-up truck or a pickup truck with a trailer) traveling to and from the well site. They will report all violations of the mitigation measures or conditions of approval, as well as all sightings of and incidents involving sea turtles or their nest, eggs, hatchlings, or tracks, immediately to the NPS. During the peak sea turtle nesting season (April 16 through June 30), an additional ATV monitor will be utilized behind each convoy to insure that all convoyed trucks maintain proper spacing.	FEIS, 5-22(9).
14	During the peak sea turtle nesting season, vehicle convoys will not travel the beach before an NPS turtle patroller patrols the beach ahead of them.	
Safety		
15	The operator will educate all employees and contractors regarding the need for, and ways and means of, minimizing disturbances to the land, natural and cultural resources, wildlife, and visitors at Padre Island National Seashore. Operator will print a list of conduct and operating procedures approved by Padre Island National Seashore, while working within the park to be reviewed by all operation related personnel before they begin work inside the park.	Section X, Item D (3), page 35 Item D (50), page 39 Appendix H

Number	Mitigation Measures	Reference
16	In preparation for a hurricane event, the operator will secure all surface and sub-surface equipment in accordance within PAIS Hurricane Preparedness Plan and outlined in the Operators Plan of Operations.	Section X, Item D (30) page 37
17	The operator will maintain the access road using a maintainer when needed to keep the road passable and minimize the potential of vehicles driving off the road and into undisturbed habitats.	Section V, Item K (13), page 16; Section X, Item D (33), p. 37
18	During construction and drilling, the operator will utilize a dispatcher stationed outside of the park to regulate the flow of traffic into the park and along the beach. The operator will employ an onsite "Beach Manager" to coordinate and control all operation activities within the park. The dispatcher will provide each driver a copy of Operator/Padre Island National Seashore requirements for vehicle operations, environmental concerns, and public safety while operating in the park.	Section X, Item D (51), page 39
19	A bulldozer will be used throughout the drilling operation to assist vehicles in the transportation of personnel, services, and materials where needed. A maintainer will be on-site to smooth out any rutting that may occur. During the peak sea turtle nesting season, each maintainer or similar equipment will have an ATV monitor.	Section V, Item B, page 9; Section X, Item D (11), page 36
20	A temporary, three-strand, barbed-wire fence will be placed around the perimeter of the pad during drilling and completion operations. If the well enters production, a gate and permanent chain link fence will be installed around the well and production facilities.	Section V, Item N (6), page 17; Section X, Item D (20), page 37
21	If drilling or production operations are suspended for 24 hours or more, but less than 30 days, the pipe rams will be closed and locked, and at least one safety valve installed in the top of the drill pipe and closed. If suspended for 30 days or more, a backpressure valve will be installed in the tree, the tree gate valves will be closed, and the valve handles will be removed.	Section V, Item N (3)(4) page 17; Section X, Item D (36) (37), page 38
22	A total of 20 large vehicles (vehicles larger than a pick-up truck or a pickup truck with a trailer) are allowed each day. Large vehicles are limited to 20 vehicles each day, a speed limit of 15 mph or less, no traveling at night, and are scheduled in a manner that facilitates caravanning. The drilling crew will utilize an operator provided shuttle service.	
Contamination		
23	Collection and sampling of soils, surface water, and ground water will be performed following NPS protocols (Exhibit D), prior to the start of construction, to establish baseline conditions, and at the completion of operations, to determine if contaminating substances are present in concentrations that pose a threat to wildlife populations or human health, or will jeopardize reestablishment of native vegetation.	Section VII, Item E, page 22; Section X, Item A (2), page 27, and Item D (44), page 38
24	A Contaminating or Toxic Substance Spill Control Plan is included as part of the Plan of Operations to describe actions to be performed in the event of an oil spill, brine spill, release of drilling fluids, blow-out, or release of any toxic substance.	Section VI, pages 19-21, Section X, Item D (39), page 38
25	Should contaminated soils be found, the contaminated soil will be excavated to clean soil and removed to a state-approved off-site disposal facility where applicable. The excavation will be filled with	Section VII, Item F, page 22; Section X, Item D (45), page 39

Number	Mitigation Measures	Reference
	clean native soil. If necessary, contaminated soils will be remediated on-site using NPS-approved remediation methods.	
26	A 20-millimeter thick polyethylene protective liner will be placed on the pad area and a 3-foot high earthen material berm will be constructed around the perimeter of the pad for emergency containment and prevention of downward movement of fluids through the soil from reaching the groundwater.	Section V, Item A (6) page 9. Section X, Item D (16), page 36, Item E, Soils, page 41
27	A corrugated galvanized steel cellar will be placed around the well. Drainage ditches will be dug to route all runoff to the cellar for collection and removal.	Section V, Item A (4), page 8; Section X, Item D (14), p. 36
28	Well control equipment will be installed and include a blowout preventer and a choke manifold equipped with a hydraulic, remote-controlled, adjustable choke.	Section V, Item C (1) and (2), page 9; Section X, Item D (18), page 36
29	The operator will utilize an environmentally safe, synthetic, oil-based drilling mud for drilling the well to reduce water usage, beach traffic, and operational time. Lost circulation mud additives will be used to prevent and control lost circulation, reducing the time needed to drill.	Section X, Item D (12), page 36; Section X, Item F, page 44 Section III C (6), page 6; Section X, Item D (13), page 36
30	All flammable liquids (i.e. condensate, compressor oil, etc.) will be labeled, stored in steel or fiberglass tanks, and contained inside the firewall or berm at the central facility.	Section V, Item N (8), page 17; Section X, Item D (38), page 38
31	A closed loop "zero discharge system" or similar technology will be utilized for drilling the well. No earthen pits will be approved. All mud, drill cuttings, sewage, produced water, etc. will be collected for disposal at state-approved disposal facilities outside of the park boundaries, or disposed down the well annulus. Where feasible, excess materials and drill cuttings will be stored on the drill location in order to coordinate the removal of such materials.	Section V, Item D (2) and (3), page 10 & 11; Section VII, Item B, page 28; Section X, Item D (19), page 19
32	Standard oil field technologies will be applied to prevent leaks and spills of hydrocarbons and produced water including: pressure relief valves, hi-lo safety shut-off actuators, liquid level controls; and cathodic protection.	Section X, Item D (11), page 36
33	A berm with an impermeable liner will be constructed around all tanks, batteries, and designed to contain 1.5 times the volume of the largest tank.	Section V, Item K (2), page 14; Section X, Item D (22), page 37
34	All produced water will be stored in closed top fiberglass tank(s). The water will be transported to an off-site, state-approved disposal facility by vacuum truck.	Section V, Item K (4), page 15 Section X, Item D (21), Page 37
35	For all releases of contaminating or toxic substances, the operator will promptly report the initial spill information to Padre Island National Seashore according to their Contamination or Toxic Substance Spill Control Plan within their Plan of Operations	
Reclamation		
36	The operator will cut and store vegetation before ground-disturbing activities occur. This vegetation will be used in mulching and native seeding activities during reclamation/re-vegetation. All equipment will be washed off and cleaned of mud/soils/plant debris before entering the park to reduce potential introduction of non-native seed/pests into the park.	Section X, Item D (9), page 36

Number	Mitigation Measures	Reference
37	Reclamation of the site will begin after completion of operations and no later than six months unless authorized by the Regional Director. All disturbed areas, including rutting deeper than one inch, will be re-contoured and re-vegetated	Section VII, Items A, D page 22; Section X, Item D (40) (43), page 38
38	Some soils and sands from outside Padre Island National Seashore, but on Padre Island, may be hauled in to achieve pre-project contours or to restore any spill clean-up areas. Such soils and sands will be similar in character to pre-project soils and sands with regards to particle size, contaminants, certified weed-free, and approved by the Superintendent before purchase/use to minimize the potential for invasive species.	Section X, Item D (34), page 38; Item E, Soils, page 41
39	Native vegetation harvested before operations beginning will be used to reclaim disturbed areas. Successful re-vegetation will be reached when 70 percent coverage of targeted species is achieved. Herbicide application or hand-tool removal will be used to control invasive plant species in the reclamation area, as approved by the Superintendent.	Section VII, Item H (2) (6) (5), pages 22 & 23; Section X, Item D (46) (47) (48), page 39
Operational		
40	To the extent possible, with respect to rig scheduling and availability, the operator will use a diesel electric (SCR) rig or similar rig to drill the well so that impacts to the natural soundscape are minimized.	Section X, Item D (6), page 35
41	Signs will be posted at the entrance of the access road, on the well tree, and on the tank battery giving operator name, lease name, well number, and Railroad Commission of Texas identification number. The wellhead and all production equipment will be painted a neutral, earth-tone color, such as Sherwin Williams Burlap, or a similar NPS approved color, to blend with the natural environment.	Section V, Item N (5 & 7), page 17; Section X, Item D (35), page 38.
42	During production, the well gauger will check the facilities daily and notify Padre Island National Seashore personnel of problems or observations.	Section V, Item K (7) (c), page 18; Section X, Item D (27), page 37
43	The well will be plugged in compliance with Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Order No. 2 and Railroad Commission of Texas requirements.	Section V, Item L, page 16; Section X, Item D (41), page 38
44	The Superintendent of Padre Island National Seashore, or his representative, shall have reasonable access to the operations as necessary to properly monitor and insure compliance with the conditions of the plan of operations under the provisions of 36 CFR §9.37(f).	
45	The approval of the Plan of Operations will be conditioned upon the operator tendering a performance bond not to exceed \$200,000 for operations by a given operator within a unit of the National Park System. The regulations limit the liability amount for the operation of a single well to \$50,000.	
46	The operator is responsible for all damages to park paved road surfaces due to trucks carrying construction and drilling equipment because these roads were not constructed for heavy industrial equipment and loads.	

Several drilling operations could take place in the winter 2004 and spring of 2005. These operations include: 1) the drilling of the Lemon/Lemon seed well located at the 12.5 mile marker, 2) the drilling of the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4,5, and 6 wells, which are the subject of this

EA, and 3) the possible drilling of the proposed Novus Manzano well, which is located near the Dunn-Peach location. Like other drilling operations in the past, these operations will require the use of heavy equipment, large trucks, and several months to complete, thereby increasing the cumulative affects on the park's resources and visitor experience. Cumulative affects associated with the current increase in heavy truck traffic related to oil and gas development, the prospect of increased activities at previously approved operations, and the addition of new operations is the justification for additional protective measures.

The drilling of the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells is expected to start late in the winter of 2004. This drilling program is designed to utilize one rig, so that all drilling and completion operations would be conducted under one mobilization. The time from the spudding of the first well to be drilled to the completion of the fifth well is expected to be eight months. Subject to permitting, rig availability and other regulatory issues, drilling is scheduled to begin late fall 2004 and continue into mid-summer 2005. This schedule would have the heaviest truck traffic prior to and after the peak nesting season for sea turtles. This timeframe would provide maximum protection for nesting Kemp's ridley's and protect a large percentage of Kemp's ridley hatchlings that may exist from undiscovered nests. The peak nesting season timeframe, which became effective in the 2004 sea turtle nesting season, begins on April 16 and extends until June 30. Drilling activities would be scheduled in such a manner as to be completed by the beginning of this timeframe. However, if certain operational conditions occur, which are outlined in Table 4, drilling may take place within this peak sea turtle nesting season if additional mitigation measures are followed. The additional mitigation measures are outlined in Table 5. The peak sea turtle nesting season would not prohibit the necessary activities associated with producing a well that has already been drilled since these activities do not require the use of heavy equipment or large trucks.

The Superintendent has the discretionary option to wave mitigation measures when this option would prove beneficial to park resources, a protected species, or in the advent of difficult or beneficial environmental conditions. If the need presents itself, this would be a daily decision, based on a case-by-case review.

Table 4. Operational conditions that may require drilling during the peak sea turtle nesting season.

Number	Possible Operational Conditions
1	The well(s) to be drilled by BNP is of such depth or complexity that in BNP's estimation operations associated with the mobilization for and drilling, testing, and completion of the well will last for a period of time in excess of 240 days provided that the drilling operation begins close to the end of the peak sea turtle nesting season. BNP must demonstrate and document to the NPS the reason why the drilling operation cannot be completed within the 240 days instead of merely stating that the operation cannot be completed. Drilling operations will be scheduled in such a manner that will not cause drilling to extend into the peak sea turtle nesting season.
2	BNP commences operations associated with drilling a well prior to the peak sea turtle nesting season with an expectation that such drilling operations will be completed prior to such season, but delays associated with such operation prohibit completion of the well prior to the peak sea turtle nesting season. Delays that may give rise to the need to conduct operations within this timeframe shall include, but shall not be limited to weather delays, delays in drilling due to downhole drilling difficulties or unforeseen circumstances encountered while drilling, any delays associated with governmental action prohibiting operations, delays attributable to the actions of third parties such as riots, terrorism, strikes, vandalism, or similar action that disrupts BNP's authorized activities.

Number	Possible Operational Conditions
3	BNP is prohibited by the NPS or any other federal or state governmental agency from conducting operations for any period of time in excess of 14 consecutive days outside of the peak sea turtle nesting season if the reason that BNP is not allowed to operate is not the fault of BNP.
4	BNP is unable to schedule a drilling rig capable of drilling the well in question and meeting all requirements of BNP's Plan of Operations at any time other than the peak sea turtle nesting season. BNP will demonstrate and document to the NPS the reason that a drilling rig needed for the operation cannot be obtained prior to the peak sea turtle nesting season.
5	The NPS fails to issue a permit granting BNP authorization to conduct drilling operations associated with a Plan of Operations submitted by BNP and accepted as substantially complete by NPS within six (6) months of the date the Plan of Operations is accepted as substantially complete by NPS. BNP will provide the necessary Plan of Operations to the NPS prior to April 1 of a given year in order to ensure that enough time exists for the issuance of a permit.
6	The oil and gas lease(s) covering the drilling operation will terminate unless BNP conducts drilling operations during the peak sea turtle nesting season, and such lease termination is not the result of avoidable delays by BNP in prosecuting operations authorized by such lease.

Table 5. Additional measures necessary if drilling occurs within the peak nesting season.

Number	Concern	Mitigation Measure
1	Sea Turtles	An NPS trained monitor will patrol the beach at the beginning of each day and prior to any convoy of trucks driving to or from the drilling location in order to identify any possible nesting that may have occurred at night or in the early morning hours.
2	Sea Turtles	An additional ATV monitor will be utilized behind each convoy to insure that all trucks in such convoy maintain proper spacing and speed while driving on the beach.
3	Sea Turtles	BNP will employ one or more maintainers or similar equipment that will immediately repair ruts caused by BNP vehicles. Each maintainer or similar equipment will have an ATV monitor.
4	Sea Turtles	BNP will employ an onsite "Beach Manager" to coordinate and control all BNP activities on the beach.
5	Sea Turtles	Where feasible, excess materials and drill cuttings will be stored on the drilling location in order to delay the traffic associated with hauling such materials.

2.3. Alternatives Considered but Dismissed from Further Analysis

During the scoping process for this project, alternative locations and methods were considered for siting the well pad, access road, and production facilities. These alternative locations and methods were discussed in consultation with the USFWS, BNP, park staff, Regional Office, and Washington Office for technical guidance. For the reasons described below, these alternatives were not subjected to further analysis.

NPS Acquisition of the Mineral Rights that are Part of BNP's Proposal

In the event that a proposed operation cannot be sufficiently modified to prevent the impairment of park resources and values, the NPS may seek to extinguish the associated mineral right through acquisition, subject to the appropriation of funds from Congress. With respect to the BNP proposed Plan of Operations, mitigation measures were identified and applied, which substantially reduced the potential for adverse impacts to park resources and values. As a result, the acquisition of mineral rights was dismissed from further consideration in this EA.

Alternative Access, Interior Route

This alternative does not meet the project objectives of: allowing reasonable access for lessee, minimizing or mitigating impacts on resources and values, and preventing impairment to Park resources as well as the proposed action. If a new interior road were to be considered, it would likely originate from the end of Park Road 22 and extend southward to the proposed well location.

Accessing the Dunn-Peach wells would entail the development of approximately seven miles of new road. A road seven miles long and 20 feet wide would impact 739,200 square feet (17.0 acres). The impacted habitats would consist of approximately 3.4 acres (148,000 square feet) of upland/dunes and 13.6 acres (592,000 square feet) of wetlands.

One member of the public has suggested that an interior road would be an “all weather” road. The rainfall events of recent years have demonstrated that this could not be accomplished without elevating the road bed considerably higher than the surrounding area. Building a substantial road would alter the natural flow of ground water within the area, resulting in impacts to wetlands reaching far beyond the immediate area. Culverts would need to be installed, but would not guarantee that flow would continue at its natural rate. Run off from the road may create sedimentation and water quality issues within adjacent wetlands. Altering the productivity of these wetlands would compromise the food supply available for migratory and grassland birds, many of which are threatened or endangered species. The island's interior also would be more susceptible than the exposed Gulf beach to invasive species introduction from plant fragments or seeds carried on vehicles.

Finally the park's responsibility to protect resources and the visitor experience would be complicated by such a route. The view from atop a dune would not be the vast undisturbed back island with a few pockets of mitigated development, but a long, barren strip that would stand out. This road would be an enticement to some visitors who would try to find a way to drive down it, legal or not. Increased security would be a park responsibility and burden. Illegal activities would benefit from having another route on or off the island. All of these additional considerations, make this alternative unattractive compared to the environmentally mitigable and resilient beach access alternative. Furthermore, barrier islands consist of constantly moving sands, movement that is sometimes increased by extreme weather events. The maintenance of an interior access road would impose on the park long-term and unpredictable problems and expense.

Alternative Well Pad Locations

BNP considered different surface locations for drilling the additional wells. It was decided that by using the least-damaging method of directionally drilling, the desired targets for each of the proposed wells could be reached utilizing the existing Dunn-Peach # 1 well surface location. Using an existing pad would reduce the direct area of surface disturbance within the park to drill and produce up to 6 wells, reduce the number of large trucks required because only a small expansion to an existing pad would be needed rather than building 5 separate pads, and the time necessary for the drilling operation to be completed, resulting in benefits to the park resources and visitor experience. As a result, alternative well pad locations were dismissed from further consideration in this EA.

2.4. NPS Environmentally Preferred Alternative

Section 101 of NEPA states that “...it is the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to...(1) fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations; (2) assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings; (3) attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the

environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences; (4) preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity, and variety of individual choice; (5) achieve a balance between population and resource use which would permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and (6) enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources" [42 U.S.C. §4321 *et seq.* §101 (b)].

The environmentally preferred alternative for drilling and producing the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells is based on these national environmental policy goals. Under Alternative A, No Action, the wells would not be drilled. Because there would be no new impacts, Alternative A would provide the greatest protection of area and park resources and values. Alternative A meets five of the six criteria (1 thru 4, and 6) and is therefore the environmentally preferred alternative.

BNP's Proposal, Alternative B, would have greater effects on the environment because of drilling and production operations. Alternative B meets four of the six criteria (1, 2, 4, and 5). Although mitigating measures would reduce effects to park resources and values, there would still be effects, and therefore this alternative would not meet the Park Service's environmental policy goals as well as the No Action Alternative.

2.5. NPS Preferred Alternative

The environmentally preferable alternative is Alternative A because it surpasses Alternative B in realizing the full range of national environmental policy goals as stated in §101 of NEPA. However, because the enabling legislation of Padre Island National Seashore respects the exercise of nonfederal oil and gas rights, the environmentally preferred alternative was not selected as the NPS preferred alternative. The NPS preferred alternative is Alternative B, Proposed Action. The NPS believes this alternative would fulfill its mandates and direction, giving due consideration to environmental, economic, technical, and other factors. Table 7 outlines both alternatives and how well each alternative meets the objectives of this project. The actions required for this project and to what extent park resources are impacted are summarized in Tables 8 and 9.

Table 6. Extent that each alternative meets objectives.

Objectives	Does Alternative A: No Action Meet Objective?	Does Alternative B: Proposed Action Meet Objective?
Provide BNP Petroleum Corporation, as a holder of nonfederal oil and gas mineral interests, reasonable access for exploration and development.	No Drilling the wells would not be permitted, precluding BNP Petroleum Corporation reasonable access to develop its nonfederal oil and gas mineral interests.	Yes Drilling and producing the wells would be permitted, with the application of mitigation measures to meet other objectives.
Avoid or minimize impacts on park resources and values, visitor use and experience, and human health and safety.	Yes Without drilling the wells, there would be no new impacts.	Yes Mitigation measures would avoid and minimize impacts.
Prevent impairment of park resources and values.	Yes Without drilling the wells, there would be no potential for park resources and values to be impaired.	Yes Mitigation measures would result in no impairment of park resources and values.

Table 7. Comparative summary actions by alternative.

Actions	Alternative A: No Action	Alternative B: Proposed Action
Access	Access would not be required because the wells would not be drilled.	BNP related traffic would utilize Park Road 22 along with approximately 6.9 miles of Gulf beach, and approximately 4 miles of an existing shell/caliche road to the Dunn-Peach #1 well/production pad.
Surface Location-Wellpad	The existing well pad (Dunn-Peach # 1 well) would not be expanded because the Peach 2-6 wells would not be drilled.	BNP would expand the existing Dunn-Peach # 1 well pad (2.28 acres) by 1.24 acres on uplands using conventional foundation construction techniques. Berms would be constructed around the new perimeter and around the diesel tanks. All equipment, machinery, and living quarters would be placed on the pad.
Production Facility	The production facility would remain as permitted under the Dunn-Peach # 1 well.	If the wells proved to be productive, BNP would utilize the production facility permitted with Dunn-Peach # 1 well.
Flowlines	The additional flowlines would not be needed because the Peach 2-6 wells would not be drilled.	BNP proposes to construct additional flowlines within in the previously disturbed flowline corridor used for the Dunn-Peach # 1 well. Impacts on wetlands within the analysis area have been mitigated.
Reclamation Plan	No additional reclamation would be needed, since the proposed wells would not be drilled.	BNP would remove all foreign materials from the park. All surface disturbances would be re-contoured as near as possible to the original contour. The ground would be fertilized and mulched with native hay. The mulch would be disked into the ground. Hand tools or herbicides would control undesirable species. The restored area would be monitored until 70% native vegetation cover was achieved. Sand fencing would be installed across the dune pass to aid foredune re-establishment.

Table 8. Comparative summary of impacts.

Impact Topic	Alternative A: No Action	Alternative B: Proposed Action
Geology and Soils	<p>Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on geology and soils. Existing uses, including park, commercial, and recreational vehicle access along the Gulf beach, and continuing operation of the two pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well within the analysis area, would result in localized, short to long-term negligible to minor, adverse impacts on geology and soils. Dunn-Peach # 1 well has a short-term disturbance of 5.84 acres, and the long-term occupancy of 2.412 acres. Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, park developments and operations, and visitor uses are expected to result in short to long-term, negligible to minor adverse impacts, localized near developments throughout the park. In the event of spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be long-term and widespread, ranging from negligible to moderate adverse impacts. No impairment to geology and soils would result from implementation of this alternative.</p>	<p>Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced hydrocarbons, resulting in the short-term disturbance to geology and soils on 1.24 acres and the long-term occupancy of 3.08 acres. Constructing additional flowlines, well pad expansion; and drilling and producing the wells, in addition to existing activities within the analysis area, would result in localized, short to long-term negligible to minor, adverse impacts on geology and soils. Cumulative impacts would be similar to those described under Alternative A, No Action, with short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts on geology and soils throughout the park. No impairment to geology and soils would result from implementation of this alternative</p>
Water Resources and Floodplains	<p>Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on water resources. Existing park, commercial, and recreational vehicle use on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, visitor use on the beach, and the continuing operation of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well would result in localized, long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on water resources and floodplains within the analysis area. Dunn-Peach # 1 well has a short-term disturbance of 5.84 acres, and the long-term occupancy of 2.412 acres within the 100-year floodplains. Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, park developments and operations, and visitor uses are expected to result in short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts localized near developments throughout the park. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be long-term and widespread, ranging from negligible</p>	<p>Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced, resulting in the short-term occupancy of 1.24 acres and long-term occupancy of 3.08 acres along the 100-year floodplains. Constructing additional flowlines, well pad expansion; and drilling and producing the wells, in addition to existing activities within the analysis area, would result in localized, short to long-term negligible to minor, adverse impacts on water resources and floodplains. Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, routine park operations, and visitor uses are expected to result in short to long-term, negligible to minor adverse impacts, localized near developments throughout the park. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be long-term and widespread, ranging from negligible to moderate adverse impacts. No impairment to water resources and floodplains would result from implementation of this alternative.</p>

Impact Topic	Alternative A: No Action	Alternative B: Proposed Action
	to moderate, adverse impacts. No impairment to water resources and floodplains would result from implementation of this alternative.	
Wetlands	<p>Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled; however, existing vehicle use on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, visitor use on the beach, and continuing operation of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well, would result in localized, long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts on marine and emergent wetlands within the analysis area. Impacts on wetlands within the analysis area have been mitigated. Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, park developments and operations, and visitor uses are expected to result in short to long-term, minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts, localized near developments throughout the park. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts on the park's wetlands, primarily along the park's shorelines. No impairment to wetlands would result from implementation of this alternative.</p>	<p>Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. Vehicle access above the "wet-line" along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, and constructing additional flowlines, well pad expansion and drilling and producing the wells, in addition to existing activities within the analysis area, would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect adverse impacts on wetlands. Additional flowlines construction would be within a previously disturbed pipeline corridor. Impacts on wetlands within the analysis area have been mitigated. Cumulative impacts would be similar to those described under Alternative A, No Action, with short to long-term, minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts, localized near developments throughout the park; but in the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts on the park's wetlands, primarily along the park's shorelines. No impairment to wetlands would result from implementation of this alternative.</p>
Vegetation	<p>Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled; however, existing uses, including the continuing operation of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well, would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts on vegetation within the analysis area. Dunn-Peach # 1 well has a short-term disturbance of 5.84 acres, and the long-term occupancy of 2.412 acres on vegetation. Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, routine park operations, and visitor uses are expected to result in short to long-term, minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts, localized near developments throughout the park. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts on the park's vegetation, primarily along the park's shorelines. No impairment to vegetation</p>	<p>Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. If the well were placed into production, there would be short-term loss of vegetative cover on 1.24 acres and the long-term occupancy of 3.08 acres. Constructing additional flowlines, well pad expansion; and drilling and producing the wells, in addition to existing activities within the analysis area, would result in localized, short to long-term negligible to minor, adverse impacts on vegetation. Cumulative impacts would be similar to those described under Alternative A, No Action, with short to long-term, minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts on vegetation throughout the park. No impairment to vegetation would result from implementation of this alternative.</p>

Impact Topic	Alternative A: No Action	Alternative B: Proposed Action
	would result from implementation of this alternative.	
Natural Soundscapes	Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled; however, existing vehicle use on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, visitor use on the beach, and continuing operation of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well would result in localized, short-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on natural soundscapes within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in the park, routine park operations, and visitor uses are expected to result in short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts on natural soundscapes, localized near sources throughout the park. No impairment to natural soundscapes would result from implementation of this alternative.	Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. Constructing additional flowlines, well pad expansion; and drilling and producing the wells, in addition to existing activities within the analysis area, would result in short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts on natural soundscapes, localized around sources. Cumulative impacts would be similar to those described under No Action, with localized, short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts on natural soundscapes throughout the park. No impairment to natural soundscapes would result from implementation of this alternative.
Wildlife	Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on wildlife; however, existing vehicle use on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, visitor use on the beach, and continuing operation of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well would result in short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts on wildlife, localized near developments and activities within the analysis area. Dunn-Peach # 1 well has a short-term disturbance of 5.84 acres, and the long-term occupancy of 2.412 acres on wildlife habitat. Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, park developments and operations, and visitor uses are expected to result in short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts, localized near developments throughout the park. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be long-term and widespread, ranging from negligible to moderate adverse impacts. No impairment to wildlife would result from implementation of this alternative.	Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. If the well were placed into production, there would be short-term loss of wildlife habitat on 1.24 acres and the long-term occupancy of 3.08 acres. Constructing additional flowlines, well pad expansion; and drilling and producing the wells, in addition to existing activities within the analysis area would result in localized, short to long-term negligible to minor, adverse impacts on wildlife. Cumulative impacts would be similar to those described under Alternative A, No Action, with short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts on wildlife throughout the park. No impairment to wildlife would result from implementation of this alternative.
State and Federally Protected Species	Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, with no impacts on suitable habitat or species. Existing impacts on suitable habitat and species range would range from no impact, to localized, short to long-term, negligible to	Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled, and may be placed in production. Existing impacts on suitable habitat and species are the same as under Alternative A, No Action. Constructing additional flowlines, well pad

Impact Topic	Alternative A: No Action	Alternative B: Proposed Action
	<p>minor, adverse impacts. Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in the park, routine park operations, and visitor uses are expected to result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to moderate adverse impacts on State and Federally Protected Species. However, in the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be long-term and widespread, ranging from negligible to moderate adverse impacts, primarily along the parks shoreline. No impairment to species or suitable habitat would result from implementation of this alternative.</p>	<p>expansion; and drilling and producing the wells, in addition to existing activities within the analysis area would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts, and negligible beneficial impacts on T&E species. Cumulative impacts would be similar to those described under No Action, with localized to widespread, short to long-term, negligible to moderate adverse impacts throughout the park. No impairment to species or suitable habitat would result from implementation of this alternative.</p>
<p>Visitor Use and Experience</p>	<p>Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled; however, existing vehicle use on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on visitor use and experience within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, park developments and operations, and visitor uses are expected to result in short to long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate adverse impacts on visitor use and experience, primarily along park shorelines. No impairment to visitor use and experience would result from implementation of this alternative.</p>	<p>Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced, resulting in the short-term loss of natural scenery on 1.24 acres, and long-term occupancy by oil and gas developments on 3.08 acres, with localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts, on visitor use and experience in the analysis area. Constructing additional flowlines, well pad expansion; and drilling and producing the well, in addition to existing activities within the analysis area, would result in localized, short to long-term negligible to minor, adverse impacts on visitor use and experience. Cumulative impacts on visitor use and experience throughout the park would be similar to those described under Alternative A, No Action, with impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, park developments and operations, and visitor uses, resulting in short to long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate adverse impacts on visitor use and experience, primarily along park shorelines. No impairment to visitor use and experience would result from implementation of this alternative.</p>

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3.0. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Methodology

This section is organized by impact topic. Under each impact topic, the affected environment is described, the methodology for assessing impacts is presented, the impacts under each alternative is given, a cumulative impact analysis provided and a conclusion is stated. The conclusion section summarizes all major findings and includes an impairment analysis. Impairment analyses are only performed for park resources and values. A description of the NPS mandate to prevent impairment to park resources and values is provided in Section 1.2.1 of this EA (pages 3 and 4).

This section describes direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts under the two alternatives. Impacts are described in terms of context, duration, and intensity. The context or extent of the impact may be **localized** (affecting the project area or a single company) or **widespread** affecting other areas of the park and/or the project area, or an industry). The duration of impacts could be **short-term**, ranging from days to three years in duration, or **long-term**, extending up to 20 years or longer. Generally, short-term impacts would apply to construction activities and long-term impacts would apply to roads, production operations, and pipelines. The intensity and type of impact is described as negligible, minor, moderate, or major, and as beneficial or adverse. Where the intensity of an impact can be described quantitatively, the numerical data are presented. However, most impact analyses are qualitative.

Cumulative Impacts

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, which implement the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), require assessment of cumulative impacts in the decision-making process for federal projects. Cumulative impacts are defined as "the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions" (40 CFR 1508.7).

The following descriptions of park development and operations, and adjacent land uses provide the basis for analyzing cumulative impacts in this section. These descriptions should be used in conjunction with the discussion under the heading "socioeconomics" on pages x and x of this EA that describes past, present, and reasonably foreseeable oil and gas development in the analysis area.

NPS Development and Operations

The park was established to save and preserve a portion of the diminishing seashore of the United States that remains undeveloped, for the purposes of public recreation, benefit, and inspiration. Any developments are vulnerable to the harsh corrosive salt-air atmosphere and require constant maintenance. Park developments are confined to the northernmost 10 miles of the park and consist of the minimum necessary to support park management and the 568,732 visitors in 2003. The Malaquite Visitor Center and concession facility was built in 1988 to replace the older pavilion structure damaged by Hurricane Allen. In 1999, Hurricane Bret struck the park from the 32.5 to 56.8 mile markers, and created 21 washover channels. In addition to the Malaquite Visitor Center/concession facility, there is a 1,150-vehicle parking lot, a park headquarters, two park housing units, a 40-site RV Campground, a wastewater treatment facility, Bird Island Basin and Yarbrough Pass visitor use areas, and a $\frac{3}{4}$ mile paved Grasslands Nature Trail. The paved, two-lane Park Road 22 provides access into the park, westward to Bird Island Basin, and south to Malaquite beach at which point the Gulf beach becomes the primary transportation corridor south. The beach is hard and accessible by both two and four-wheel drive vehicles for the first 5 miles of Gulf beach at which point the remaining

55 miles of beach corridor is accessible only by four-wheel drive vehicles. Access to the park is also available via boat in the Laguna Madre and Gulf of Mexico. In total, existing park development occupy 391 acres or 0.3% of the park. There are no past park developments or activities that continue to impact the park's resources or values. New developments that are planned in the future include the implementation of the Bird Island Basin Recreational Use Plan and the construction of a sea turtle research laboratory within the footprint of the park headquarters compound. Park operations that could contribute to impacts on park resources and values include prescribed fires, routine maintenance of the park roads, park future development, park and visitor vehicle use, and public recreational activities such as motor boating, and burning of campfires.

Adjacent Land Uses

Drilling and production of state-owned oil and gas is expected to continue from state tracts adjacent to the park boundaries, either on the east in the Gulf of Mexico, or on the west in the Laguna Madre. Exploration and development of federally owned oil and gas in the Gulf of Mexico's outer continental shelf will also continue. In addition, tankers transporting products through the Gulf of Mexico could potentially impact the park should there be a spill incident. These activities have the potential to impact all park resources and values.

3.1. Impacts on Geology and Soils

Methodology

To analyze the impacts on geology and soils, all available information on geological resources in the park was compiled including: research, previous plans of operations, and the Park's approved Oil and Gas Management Plan (OGMP).

The thresholds of change for the intensity of an impact are defined as follows:

- Negligible:** an action that could result in a change to a natural physical resource, but the change would be so small that it would not be of any measurable or perceptible consequence.
- Minor:** an action that could result in a change to a natural physical resource, but the change would be small and of little consequence.
- Moderate:** an action that could result in a change to a natural physical resource; the change would be measurable and of consequence.
- Major:** an action that would result in a noticeable change to a natural physical resource; the change would be measurable and result in a severely adverse or major beneficial impact.

Affected Environment

Padre Island consists of Pleistocene and Holocene sands, silts, clays, and shell fragments, which were transported by wind and water (PAIS, 2000). According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (1965), soil pH generally ranges from 5.5 to 8.0, with higher pH occurrences nearer the Gulf side of the island. Soils are comprised of the Galveston and Mustang series on the majority of the barrier island. Soil types in the project area consist of the Padre series on sand hummocks and Mustang series on lower poorly drained swales. The Padre series is characterized as being well-drained, deep sandy soil with depth to water at around 80 inches. Mustang series is characterized as being poorly drained shallow soils with depth to water at

around 30 inches. A parkwide soil survey is being conducted by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), with completion expected in early 2005.

To establish baseline conditions of hydrocarbon and organic levels, BNP would sample soils immediately prior to the start of construction. Soils would be collected and tested according to the sampling protocol prescribed by the NPS (see Appendix F, PAIS 2000).

Impacts of Alternative A, No Action, on Geology and Soils

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on geology and soils. However, impacts on geology and soils in the analysis area would continue as the result of vehicle use along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, and the continuing operation of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well.

Park staff, 13 oil and gas operations and an estimated 278,458 park visitors (49% of total visitation or 73% of annual Gulf beach visitation) use the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach for vehicular access. Vehicles on the Gulf beach would include two and four-wheel drive cars and trucks, recreational vehicles, and an occasional larger vehicle associated with routine maintenance activities at the oil and gas sites located throughout the park. Four-wheel drive vehicles are recommended for travel below the 5-mile marker. Vehicles would rut the beach sand and if poorly maintained could drip or leak motor oil, coolant, and other lubricants on the beach. The intensity of impacts would be variable, depending on the number of vehicles using the beach on a given day. Impacts would be highest during the primary visitor use period from May through September, peaking in August; and would be concentrated in the first five miles of the Gulf beach. Vehicle traffic associated with oil and gas operations normally use four-wheel drive trucks, however, a large vehicle like a vacuum truck, would travel the beach corridor approximately every 10 days. Vehicle use on the 6.9-segment of Gulf beach would result in localized, short-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts.

The existing operation of the AEP gas pipeline located to the east of the proposed well site would continue to impact geology and soils within the analysis area. Routine maintenance along the pipeline corridors would include accessing the pipeline corridor by truck or ATV to inspect surface equipment, and on an annual basis to excavate small sections of the lines to inspect the integrity of the pipelines. On occasion, a backhoe/front-loader would be used to excavate and replace segments of pipe. There is a potential for the pipelines to leak or rupture, releasing hydrocarbon products and contaminating soil. Impacts from spills could be localized, with minor to major, short-term adverse impacts on geology and soils; however, with the mitigation measures, cathodic protection, and prompt response in the event of a spill, the intensity of impacts would be reduced to negligible to minor, localized, short-term adverse impacts.

Drilling and production of the Dunn-Peach # 1 well has resulted in the short-term disturbance to geology and soils on 5.84 acres to construct the well pad for drilling operations, and the long-term disturbance of 2.412 acres for the producing life of the well, resulting in localized, short- to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts (PAIS, 2003 from the Peach EA).

Existing uses, including park, commercial, and recreational vehicle access along the Gulf beach, and continuing operation of the two pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well would result in localized, short- to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on geology and soils within the analysis area.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative A, No Action, cumulative impacts on geology and soils throughout the park could result from the continuing operation of 13 nonfederal oil and gas operations within the park on 349 acres, park developments on 391 acres, future drilling and production of up to 16 wells projected in the park's reasonably foreseeable development scenario on up to 241.75 acres, and spills from oil and gas activities located adjacent to the park, including tanker traffic in the Gulf of Mexico. As some oil and gas operations are developed in the park, others would be plugged, abandoned, and reclaimed; therefore, impacts would be distributed over time.

Leaks and spills from oil and gas operations in the park could result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to major adverse impacts on geology and soils. However, with the mitigation measures included in the operator's plan of operations, and prompt response in the event of a spill, the intensity of impacts is reduced. Spills from oil and gas operations and tankers in the Laguna Madre or Gulf of Mexico, could be transported by water into the park and cause widespread impacts that would require long-term clean-up and remediation. Park, commercial, and recreational vehicle use along the beach and off road vehicle use within the park would continue to compact and rut soils. Dredging and maintenance of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and other channels near the park could increase sedimentation within the Laguna Madre portions of the park. Cumulative impacts on geology and soils throughout the park are expected to be localized near developments, with short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts; but in the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate adverse impacts on park geology and soils, primarily along park shorelines.

Conclusion

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on geology and soils. Existing uses, including park, commercial, and recreational vehicle access along the Gulf beach, continuing operation of the two pipelines, and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well would result in localized, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on geology and soils within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, park developments and operations, and visitor uses are expected to result in short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts, localized near developments throughout the park. However, in the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be long-term and widespread, ranging from negligible to moderate adverse impacts. No impairment to geology and soils would result from implementation of this alternative.

Impacts of Alternative B, Proposed Action, on Geology and Soils

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced, resulting in short-term disturbance on 1.24 acres to expand the wellpad. Additional flowlines would be placed within the previously disturbed flowline corridor. Existing impacts on geology and soils within the analysis area would be similar to Alternative A, No Action, with localized, long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts associated with vehicle use on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, visitor use on the beach, continuing operation of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well.

Well pad expansion would directly impact 1.24 acres of undisturbed soils. The area would be leveled and crushed limestone or cement brought in to build the pad expansion. Mitigation measures to protect soils during the drilling and production phase of operations would include constructing a sloped 6' x 6' corrugated steel well cellar, and lining the pad underneath the crushed limestone or cement with a 20-millimeter thick polyethylene liner that would extend over a three foot high berm surrounding the perimeter of the pad. These measures are intended to

contain any spilled substances and prevent the downward percolation into native soil underlying the pad. If the proposed wells do not go into production, the well pad would be reduced to 0.345 acres, resulting in localized, short-term, minor, adverse impacts on geology and soils until the site is satisfactorily reclaimed.

However, if the wells are placed in production, the expanded well pad (3.52 acres) would be reduced to 2.02 acres. The continued use of the site for production operations would result in localized, long-term, minor adverse impacts on geology and soils. Well pad reduction would involve removing imported material, re-contouring the site to natural conditions, and re-establishing native vegetation to meet 70% cover. Additional flowline construction would be confined within the previously disturbed flowline corridor (1.7 acres). Impacts on wetlands (0.024 acres) within the pipeline corridor have been previously mitigated as part of the construction of the flowline for the Peach #1 well. Temporary displacement of soils would occur while the flowlines are buried. Once the flowlines are buried, soils would be replaced and the corridor would be re-vegetated. Adverse impacts on geology and soils from flowline placement would be localized, minor, and short-term during construction and re-vegetation activities.

The potential for leaks and spills exists during all phases of oil and gas operations, resulting in impacts that could be localized, with minor to major, short-term adverse impacts on geology and soils; however, with the mitigation measures included with this alternative, the intensity of impacts would be reduced to short- to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts on geology and soils throughout the park.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, cumulative impacts on geology and soils throughout the park would be similar to those described under No Action, with impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, park developments and operations, dredging and maintenance of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and other channels in the Laguna Madre near the park, resulting in short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts localized near developments. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be long-term and widespread, ranging from negligible to moderate adverse impacts.

Maintenance of the access road/flowline route and well pad expansion for the proposed Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would directly impact up to 7.08 acres, resulting in short- to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on geology and soils in the analysis area.

Conclusion

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and could possibly produce hydrocarbons, resulting in the short-term disturbance to geology and soils on 7.08 acres, and the long-term disturbance of 3.08 acres. Maintenance of the access road/flowline route, production facility; well pad expansion, drilling and producing the wells, in addition to existing activities within the analysis area, would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on geology and soils. Cumulative impacts would be similar to those described under Alternative A, No Action, with short- to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts on geology and soils throughout the park. No impairment to geology and soils would result from implementation of this alternative.

Breakddown of Acreage Calculations

Proposed	Existing	Cumulative	Longterm
1.24 acres for well pad expansion	2.28 acres for well pad	3.52 acres for well pad	7.08 acres of total <u>disturbance</u>
	3.40 acres road/flowline	3.40 acres for road/flowline	- 1.50 acres well pad reduction
	0.16 acres for pull <u>outs</u>	0.16 acres for pull <u>outs</u>	- 1.7 acres reveg.of <u>pipeline (1yr)</u>
	5.84 acres presently disturbed	7.08 acres of total disturbance	3.08 acres of longterm disturbance

3.2. Impacts on Water Resources and Floodplains

Methodology

To analyze the impacts on water resources and floodplains, all available information on water resources and floodplains in the park was compiled including: personal observations, consultation with other agencies, the parks approved OGMP, other park documents, and landcover classification data.

The thresholds of change for the intensity of an impact are defined as follows:

- Negligible:** an action that could result in a change to a natural physical resource, but the change would be so small that it would not be of any measurable or perceptible consequence.
- Minor:** an action that could result in a change to a natural physical resource, but the change would be small and of little consequence.
- Moderate:** an action that could result in a change to a natural physical resource; the change would be measurable and of consequence.
- Major:** an action that would result in a noticeable change to a natural physical resource; the change would be measurable and result in a severely adverse or major beneficial impact.

Affected Environment

Padre Island National Seashore is located on a largely undeveloped barrier island in southern Texas, along the Gulf of Mexico. The barrier island is a dynamic system subject to many geologic forces and climatic events. The barrier island was formed, and is continually being reshaped, by the actions of wind, gulf currents, and waves. The seashore's landscape changes from broad, white, fine-sand beaches on the Gulf side, to ridges of fore island sand dunes, to grassy interior upland flats dotted with smaller dunes, ephemeral ponds, and freshwater wetlands. The Laguna Madre, back-island dunes, and wind tidal flats that merge with the waters of the Laguna Madre define the western portion of the Seashore. Two natural and 20 man-made dredge material islands in the Laguna Madre also lie within the National Seashore.

Foredunes of the park provide protection from hurricanes and tropical storms for the island's backcountry and the Texas mainland. The dunes are fragile and once impacted, can easily be destroyed through erosion and wind action. Dunes are created when vegetation stabilizes blowing sands that are moved across the beach. Small coppice dunes form first and become

primary dunes as vegetation stabilizes more sand, resulting in a line of dunes forming parallel to the beach that varies in height from less than six feet to approximately 50 feet above sea level. This primary dune line extends the entire length of Padre Island National Seashore, broken only in a few places where storm washover channels have occurred, or road cuts have been constructed.

The Dunn-Peach # 1 well pad is sited on upland habitat, and the proposed well pad expansion would also encompass uplands. Drainage from rainfall events tends to accumulate in lower-lying areas before seeping into the ground water, draining to the Laguna Madre tidal flats, or evaporating. Ground water at the site is approximately two to five feet deep, depending upon the season.

According to the Final Oil and Gas Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (PAIS, 2000), and Federal Emergency Management Agency floodplains maps, most of the park and all of the project area lies within the 100-year floodplains. The exception is the higher dune areas. The hurricane season begins June 1 and continues through November 30.

The park will provide a draft floodplains statement of findings to the various state and federal agencies required by the NPS's Director's Order and Procedural Manual #77-2: Floodplain Management.

Impacts of Alternative A, No Action, on Water Resources and Floodplains

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on water resources and floodplains. However, impacts on water resources and floodplains in the analysis area would continue as a result of park, commercial, and recreational vehicle use along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, visitor uses on the beach, and the continuing operation of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well.

Park staff, 13 oil and gas operations, and an estimated 278,458 park visitors (49% of total visitation or 73% of annual Gulf beach visitation) use the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach for vehicular access. Poorly maintained vehicles could drip or leak motor oil, coolant, and other lubricants on the beach. These substances could then be introduced into the Gulf by surface run-off or extremely high tides, resulting in localized, long-term, negligible, adverse impacts on water quality of the Gulf of Mexico.

Visitor uses on the beach include camping, fishing, swimming, wading, picnicking, nature viewing, and beachcombing. The primary visitor use period extends from May through September, peaking in August; and would be concentrated in the first five miles of Gulf beach. Visitor uses would result in localized and short-term, negligible, adverse impacts on water quality of the Gulf.

The Dunn-Peach # 1 well and the AEP pipeline located to the east of the wellsite would continue to impact water resources and floodplains within the analysis area. The park is located along the 100-year floodplains, with the exception of the foredunes, there is no practicable alternative to siting these operations outside the 100-year floodplains. Routine maintenance along the pipeline corridors would include accessing the pipeline corridor by truck or ATV to inspect surface equipment, and annually excavating small sections of the lines to inspect the integrity of the pipelines. On occasion, a backhoe/front-loader would be used to excavate and replace segments of pipe. These activities could cause sedimentation during times when the work area is inundated; however, it is expected that work of this nature would be scheduled during dry periods (winter months). There is a potential for the pipelines to leak or rupture, releasing hydrocarbon products and contaminating surface or groundwater. If leaks or spills

occur during flood events, contaminants could be transported via surface waters great distances, thereby increasing flood hazards and degrading floodplains values. Impacts from spills could be localized to widespread, with minor to major, adverse impacts on water resources and floodplains. However, with mitigation measures and prompt response in the event of a spill, the intensity of impacts would be reduced.

Existing uses, including park, commercial, and recreational vehicle access along the Gulf beach, visitor uses on the beach, and continuing operation of the two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well would result in localized, long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on water resources and floodplains within the analysis area.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative A, No Action, cumulative impacts on water resources and floodplains throughout the park could result from the continuing operation of 13 nonfederal oil and gas operations within the park on 349 acres, park development on 391 acres, future drilling and production of up to 16 wells projected in the park's reasonably foreseeable development scenario on up to 241.75 acres, and spills from oil and gas activities located adjacent to the park, including tanker traffic in the Gulf of Mexico. As some oil and gas operations are developed in the park, others would be plugged, abandoned, and reclaimed; therefore, impacts would be distributed over time. Dredging and maintenance of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and other channels in the Laguna Madre near the park could increase turbidity to Laguna Madre waters inside the park. Other activities that could impact water resources and floodplains parkwide include prescribed fires, future park developments, routine maintenance of park roads, park, commercial and recreational vehicle use, and recreational activities.

The Dunn-Peach # 1 well has a short-term disturbance of 5.84 acres and a long term-occupancy of 2.412 acres within the 100-year floodplains. Existing and future development of oil and gas access roads and pads within the park could result in altering surface water flow and locally increasing soil erosion. Leaks and spills from oil and gas operations could be localized to widespread, with minor to major, impacts on water resources and floodplains. Spills from oil and gas operations or tankers in the Laguna Madre or Gulf of Mexico could be transported by water into the park and cause widespread impacts and result in long-term clean-up and remediation.

Cumulative impacts on water resources and floodplains throughout the park are expected to be localized near developments, with short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts; but in the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate, adverse impacts on the park's water resources and floodplains, primarily along the park's shorelines.

Conclusion

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on water resources. Existing park, commercial, and recreational vehicle use on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, visitor use on the beach, and continuing operation of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well would result in localized, long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on water resources and floodplains within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, park developments and operations, and visitor uses are expected to result in short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts localized near developments throughout the park. However, in the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be long-term and widespread, ranging from negligible to moderate, adverse impacts. No

impairment to water resources and floodplains would result from implementation of this alternative.

Impacts of Alternative B, Proposed Action, on Water Resources and Floodplains

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and produced, resulting in the short-term disturbance of 1.24 acres within the 100-year floodplain. Additional flowlines would be placed within the previously disturbed pipeline corridor. Mitigation measures are in place to restore the loss of water resources. Existing impacts on water resources and floodplains within the analysis area would be similar to Alternative A, No Action, with localized, long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts associated with park, commercial, and recreational vehicle use on the 6.9 mile Gulf beach, visitor use on the beach, and the continuing operation of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well.

There is no practicable alternative to siting the proposed well pad expansion or additional flowlines outside the 100-year floodplains because the entire park, with the exception of the higher dunes, is located within floodplains. Impacts could result from changes in surface and subsurface hydrology and risk of contamination from contaminating and hazardous substances. The application of mitigation measures and conditions of approval in the plan of operations would reduce the potential for these impacts to occur.

If the proposed wells are not placed in production, the well pad would be reduced to 0.345 acres, surface materials would be removed, the area re-contoured and re-vegetated, resulting in a localized, short to long-term, negligible, adverse impact on water resources and floodplains.

The drilling of the five wells would require the use of approximately 1,216,182 gallons (total usage) of fresh water. An estimate of water usage per well can be found on page 17 of the EA. The water source for the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be the BNP (Vector) A-8 well. This well was converted to a water well to drill the Dunn-Peach # 1 well.

The potential impact associated with utilizing a water well includes depletion or contamination of the aquifer in the Goliad formation located between 1,400 and 1,700 feet. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (formerly TNRCC) has identified useable-quality ground water in this zone to a depth of 1,700 feet; and the Railroad Commission of Texas and NPS have applied mitigation measures to ensure that drilling, production and plugging operations would not impact ground water quality.

Constructing the well pad expansion and additional flowlines; maintenance of the access road, production facility; and drilling and producing the wells would result in impacts similar to those described under No Action, with localized, long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on water resources and floodplains within the analysis area.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, cumulative impacts on water resources and floodplains throughout the park would be similar to those described under No Action, with impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, dredging and maintenance of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and other channels in the Laguna Madre near the park, park developments and operations, and visitor uses, resulting in short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts localized near developments throughout the park; however, in the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be long-term and widespread, ranging from negligible to moderate, adverse impacts.

Conclusion

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled, resulting in the short-term occupancy of 100-year floodplains. Producing the wells would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on water resources and floodplains. Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, routine park operations, and visitor uses are expected to result in short to long-term, negligible to minor adverse impacts, localized near developments throughout the park; however, in the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be long-term and widespread, ranging from negligible to moderate adverse impacts. No impairment to water resources and floodplains would result from implementation of this alternative.

3.3. Impacts to Wetlands

Methodology

To analyze the impacts on wetlands, all available information on water resources in the park was compiled including: personal observations, consultation with other agencies and wetland specialists, the park's approved OGMP, landcover classification data, and wetland maps.

The thresholds of change for the intensity of an impact are defined as follows:

- Negligible:** an action that could result in a change to a natural physical resource, but the change would be so small that it would not be of any measurable or perceptible consequence.
- Minor:** an action that could result in a change to a natural physical resource, but the change would be small and of little consequence.
- Moderate:** an action that could result in a change to a natural physical resource; the change would be measurable and of consequence.
- Major:** an action that would result in a noticeable change to a natural physical resource; the change would be measurable and result in a severely adverse or major beneficial impact.

Affected Environment

A wetland delineation was completed for the Dunn-Peach # 1 well determining that the impacted wetlands were under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. NPS Director's Order #77-1: Wetland Protection and its accompanying Procedural Manual identifies the Cowardin wetland definition as the NPS standard for delineating wetlands for use in determining the extent of impacts. On this project site, the wetlands delineated by the COE are the same as those that would be delineated using the Cowardin definition.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 permit was needed for the wetland impacts. Nationwide Permit (NWP) 12 authorizes the construction of utility lines where construction does not cause greater than 0.5 acre loss of waters of the U.S. and the utility line does not exceed two feet in waters of the U.S. The NWP 14 authorizes the construction of linear transportation projects if discharge does not cause the loss of greater than 0.5 acre of water of the U.S. Based on the evaluation, this project is authorized under NWP's 12 and 14.

The NPS and the COE adhere to the "no-net loss" policy for wetlands protection. Since the total wetland impact area is less than 0.1 acre, and assuming that the wetlands are not considered of high quality or high functional value, compensatory mitigation is strongly encouraged but not

required according to NPS Procedural Manual #77-1. However, the COE's NWP 14 required that the notification include compensatory mitigation. Mitigation used was culverting the access road/flowline route. The objective was to keep the hydrology of the area intact and to improve it where possible through the placement of culverts. The placement of 17 culverts was determined by a professional hydrologist for maximum effectiveness.

Impacts of Alternative A, No Action, on Wetlands

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on wetlands. However, impacts on wetlands in the analysis area would continue as the result of vehicle use along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, visitor uses on the beach, and continuing operation of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well.

Park staff, 13 oil and gas operations and an estimated 278,458 park visitors (49% of total visitation or 73% of annual Gulf beach visitation) use the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach for vehicular access. Vehicle access on the Gulf beach is recommended above the Gulf beach "wet line" to prevent excessive erosion along the beach. Vehicles would rut the beach sand and if poorly maintained could drip or leak motor oil, coolant, and other lubricants on the beach. Surface run-off or extremely high tides could transport these spilled substances into the wet-zone, resulting in localized, long-term, negligible, indirect adverse impacts on the marine wetlands along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach.

Visitor uses on the beach include camping, fishing, swimming, wading, picnicking, nature viewing, and beachcombing. The primary visitor use period extends from May through September, peaking in August; and would be concentrated in the first five miles of Gulf beach where most visitor use occurs. Visitor uses would result in localized, long-term, negligible, direct and indirect adverse impacts on the marine wetlands along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach.

The AEP gas pipeline is located east of the Dunn-Peach # 1 well and proposed well pad expansion. The pipeline is under approved plans of operations pursuant to the 36 CFR 9B regulations. Segments of the AEP pipeline are located within the analysis area for the proposed Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells, and within emergent wetlands. Routine maintenance along the pipeline corridors would include accessing the pipeline corridor by truck or ATV to inspect surface equipment, and on occasion excavating small sections of the pipelines to inspect the integrity of the pipe. A backhoe/front-loader would be used to excavate and replace segments of pipe. If trucks accessed the pipeline in emergent wetland areas when the soils were saturated, vehicles could cause rutting or compaction of soils, and damage or kill vegetation. The use of an ATV using a one-way pass technique would minimize these impacts by reducing the severity of rutting, and vegetation would be temporarily laid over rather than crushed or broken. Unless there was an emergency, work of this nature would be limited to periods when the pipeline segment located within emergent wetlands is not covered with water. Removal of vegetation and excavation of segments of pipeline for inspection and/or replacement, would directly impact a small area of wetlands within the immediate area of work. If there is standing water, sedimentation could indirectly impact a larger area around the worksite.

There is a potential for the pipelines to leak or rupture, releasing hydrocarbon products and contaminating emergent wetlands. If leaks or spills occur during periods of high water, contaminants could be transported via surface waters great distances, thereby increasing the potential for impacting wetlands beyond the immediate area and degrading wetlands values. Impacts from spills could be serious, with effects ranging from localized to widespread, with minor to major, adverse impacts on wetlands. However, with the mitigation measures included

in the operators' plans of operations, and prompt response in the event of a spill, the intensity of impacts is reduced.

Existing uses, including vehicle access along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, visitor use on the beach, and continuing operation of the two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well would result in localized, long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts on marine and emergent wetlands within the analysis area.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative A, No Action, cumulative impacts on wetlands throughout the park could result from the continuing operation of 13 nonfederal oil and gas operations within the park on 349 acres, park development on 391 acres, future drilling and production of up to 16 wells projected in the park's reasonably foreseeable development scenario on up to 241.75 acres, and spills from oil and gas activities located adjacent to the park, including tanker traffic in the Gulf of Mexico. Dredging and maintenance of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and other channels in the Laguna Madre near the park could increase sedimentation in the Laguna Madre waters inside the park, resulting in the covering of seagrasses. As some oil and gas operations are developed in the park, others would be plugged, abandoned, and reclaimed; therefore, impacts would be distributed over time. Other park activities that could contribute to impacting wetlands parkwide include prescribed fires, future park developments, routine maintenance of park roads, park and visitor vehicle use, and recreational activities.

Existing and future development of oil and gas-related roads, pads and flowlines within the park could directly and indirectly impact wetlands. Leaks and spills from oil and gas operations could be serious, with minor to major, impacts on wetlands. Spills from oil and gas operations in the Laguna Madre or Gulf of Mexico could be transported by water onto the park's shorelines, comprised of marine wetlands on the Gulf shore and wind-tidal flats on the Laguna Madre shore, causing widespread impacts and resulting in long-term clean-up and remediation.

Cumulative impacts on wetlands throughout the park are expected to result in short to long-term, minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts localized near developments throughout the park; but in the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts on the park's wetlands, primarily along the park's shorelines.

Conclusion

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts to wetlands. Existing vehicle use on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, visitor use on the beach, continuing operation of two gas pipelines, and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well would result in localized, long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts on marine and emergent wetlands within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, park developments and operations, and visitor uses are expected to result in short to long-term, minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts, localized near developments throughout the park; but in the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts on the park's wetlands, primarily along the park's shorelines. No impairment to wetlands would result from implementation of this alternative.

Impacts of Alternative B, Proposed Action, on Wetlands

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may produce hydrocarbons, resulting in short-term, direct impacts on 0.024 acre of

emergent wetlands (NPS) associated with the placement of additional flowlines. Additional flowline construction would occur within the previously disturbed pipeline corridor (1.7 acres). Impacts on wetlands (0.024 acres) within the pipeline corridor have been mitigated.

The NPS adheres to the administration's principle of "no-net loss of wetlands." The area that would be directly impacted would comprise less than one tenth of an acre. However, the previously required mitigation of installing culverts along the access road/flowline route, will keep the hydrology of the area intact, and also improve water flow.

BNP would use a 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach to access the Dunn-Peach # 1 well pad, access road, and production facility. BNP would be required to confine vehicle use above the "wet-line" (see Tables 3, 4, and 5 for additional mitigation measures and operating stipulations). As described above under No Action, poorly maintained vehicles could drip or leak motor oil, coolant, and other lubricants on the beach. These substances could then be introduced into the Gulf by surface run-off or extremely high tides, resulting in localized, long-term, negligible, indirect adverse impacts on the marine wetlands along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach.

Existing impacts on wetlands within the analysis area would be similar to Alternative A, No Action, with localized, long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts on marine and emergent wetlands associated with vehicle access along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, visitor use on the beach, and continuing operation of the two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well.

Project design would minimize impacts to park wetlands. There is no practicable alternative to siting a segment of the proposed flowline within emergent wetlands, or for using the Gulf beach as an access corridor.

Vehicle access above the "wet-line" along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, well pad expansion and construction of additional flowlines would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect adverse impacts on wetlands.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, cumulative impacts on wetlands throughout the park would be similar to those described under No Action, with short to long-term, minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts localized near developments throughout the park. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts on the park's wetlands, primarily along the park's shorelines.

Conclusion

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. If the wells were placed into production, there would be short-term, direct impacts on 0.024 acres of emergent wetlands associated with the placement of additional flowlines in a previously disturbed and mitigated pipeline corridor.

Vehicle access above the "wet-line" along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, well pad expansion, additional flowline construction would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect adverse impacts on wetlands. Cumulative impacts would be similar to those described under Alternative A, No Action, with short to long-term, minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts, localized near developments throughout the park. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts on the park's wetlands, primarily along the

park's shorelines. No impairment to wetlands would result from implementation of this alternative.

3.4. Impacts on Vegetation

Methodology

To analyze the impacts on vegetation, the park's utilized research, the parks approved OGMP, other park plans, personal observations, and consultation with other permitting agencies.

The thresholds of change for the intensity of an impact are defined as follows:

- Negligible:** an action that could result in a change to a population or individuals of a species or a resource, but the change would be so small that it would not be of any measurable or perceptible consequence.
- Minor:** an action that could result in a change to a population or individuals of a species or a resource. The change would be small and of little consequence.
- Moderate:** an action that could result in a change to a population or individuals of a species or a resource. The change would be measurable and of consequence to the species or resource.
- Major:** an action that would have a noticeable change to a population or individuals of a species or a resource. The change would be measurable and result in a severely adverse or major beneficial impact, or possible permanent consequence, upon the species or resource.

Affected Environment

Drawe (1992) provides a detailed characterization of species composition and abundance in the various vegetation types on Padre Island. He found 140 species of plants, including 27 grasses, 92 forbs, 3 cacti, 3 wood species, and 15 other species.

The area in the vicinity (i.e. within 1,000 feet) of the proposed project area is comprised of a diverse group of habitats. Moderate to high dune fields were typically dominated by seacoast bluestem (*Schizachyrium littorale*), camphor weed (*Hetrotheca subaxillaris*), and gulf dune paspalum (*Paspalum monostachyum*), with partridge pea (*Cassia fasciculata*), sea oats (*Uniola paniculata*), slim leaf dicantheleum (*Dichantheleum linearifolium*), marsh hay cordgrass (*Spartina patens*), seaside pennywort (*Hydrocotyle bonariensis*), white stem wild indigo (*Baptisia leucophaera*), western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*), narrow-leaf sumpweed (*Iva angustifolia*), eastern prickly pear (*Opuntia compressa*), and silver-leaf croton (*Croton punctatus*). Moderate to high dune fields are typically 75% -95% covered with vegetation. Most of the proposed project area is comprised of grasslands. Hummocky grasslands are typically dominated by narrow-leaf sumpweed, western ragweed, marshhay cordgrass, and camphor daisy (*Maechaeranthra phyllocephala*) at lower elevations. Seacoast bluestem, gulf dune paspalum, and seaside pennywort dominate higher elevations. Other species include camphorweed, purple mist flower (*Eupatorium coelestinum*), seashore dropseed (*Sporobolus virginicus*), partridge pea, white stem wild indigo, prairie clover (*Dalea sp.*), sea ox-eye (*Borrchia frutescens*), and bushy bluestem (*Andropogon glomeratus*). Hummocky grasslands are typically 95%-100% covered with vegetation.

Scattered depressions within the grasslands have alternating dominance of bulrush (*Scirpus americanus*), narrow-leaf sumpweed, seashore dropseed, frog-fruit (*Phyla nodiflora*), and gulf dune paspalum, with sea lavender (*Limonium carolinianum*), and slim leaf dicantherium. Vegetation coverage in these depressions is approximately 75%-96%. A distinct shallow depression among the grasslands is dominated by sea ox-eye daisy and seashore dropseed. Other species include narrow-leaf sumpweed, gulf dune paspalum, frog fruit, and bulrush. Vegetation coverage in this depression is 90%. A scar from an existing pipeline exists near the Vector access road and is slightly elevated and dominated by narrow-leaf sumpweed and sea ox-eye with seashore dropseed. Vegetation coverage along the pipeline scar is approximately 85%.

A sparsely vegetated sand flat with scattered hummocks lies east of the project site. The hummock areas within this sand flat consist of the same vegetation community as previously described in hummocky grasslands. Sand flat vegetation is typically dominated by seashore dropseed, narrow-leaf sumpweed, and sea lavender, with higher fringes dominated by sea ox-eye and low patches dominated by shoregrass. Other species include gulf dune paspalum, seaside golden rod (*Salidago sempervirens*), seacoast bluestem, slim-leaf dicantherium, and camphor daisy. Vegetation coverage within the sand flat is approximately 50%-80%. A few transitional areas are typically 25-foot wide and dominated by bulrush. Other species within the transitional areas include seashore dropseed, marshhay cordgrass, sea lavender, and purple mistflower.

Salt marsh areas near the Laguna Madre shoreline are dominated on the lower fringe by saltwort (*Batis maritima*) and shoregrass. The higher salt marsh area was dominated by seashore saltgrass, marshhay cordgrass, and sea ox-eye. Other species include sea lavender, Carolina wolfberry, bulrush, and narrow-leaf sumpweed. Vegetation coverage for salt marsh areas is typically 75%-95%. One unvegetated habitat (a tidal algal flat) exists within the allotted radius of the project.

Impacts of Alternative A, No Action, on Vegetation

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on vegetation. However, impacts on vegetation in the analysis area would continue as the result of the continuing operation of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well. Production of the Dunn-Peach # 1 well results in the short-term disturbance to geology and soils on 5.84 acres, and the long-term occupancy of 2.412 acres.

The AEP gas pipeline is located east of the Dunn-Peach # 1 wellsite. The pipeline is operating under approved plans of operations pursuant to the 36 CFR 9B regulations. Segments of the AEP pipeline are located within the analysis area for the proposed Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells. Vegetation covers the pipeline corridors. Routine maintenance along the pipeline corridors would include accessing the pipeline corridor by truck or ATV to inspect surface equipment, and on occasion excavating a section of the pipeline to inspect the integrity of the pipeline. A backhoe/front-loader would be used to excavate and replace segments of pipe. If trucks accessed the pipeline in areas when the soils were saturated, vehicles could cause rutting or compaction of soils, and damage or kill vegetation. The use of an ATV using a one-way pass technique would minimize these impacts by reducing the severity of rutting, and vegetation would be temporarily laid over rather than crushed or broken. Unless there was an emergency, work of this nature would be limited to periods when the pipeline segment is not covered with water. Removal of vegetation and excavation of segments of pipeline for inspection and/or replacement, would directly impact a small area of vegetation within the immediate area of work.

There is a potential for the pipelines to leak or rupture, releasing hydrocarbon products and damaging or killing vegetation. Impacts from spills could be serious, with affects ranging from localized to widespread, with minor to major, adverse impacts on vegetation. However, with the mitigation measures included in the operators' plans of operations, and prompt response in the event of a spill, the intensity of impacts is reduced.

Existing uses, including the continuing operation of the two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well would result in localized, long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on vegetation within the analysis area.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative A, No Action, cumulative impacts on vegetation throughout the park could result from the continuing operation of 13 nonfederal oil and gas operations within the park on 349 acres, park development on 391 acres, and future drilling and production of up to 16 wells projected in the park's reasonably foreseeable development scenario on up to 241.75 acres. As some oil and gas operations are developed in the park, others would be plugged, abandoned, and reclaimed; therefore, impacts would be distributed over time. Other park activities that could contribute to impacting vegetation parkwide include prescribed fires, future park developments, routine maintenance of park roads, and park and visitor vehicle use, and recreational activities.

Existing and future development of oil and gas-related roads, pads and flowlines within the park could directly and indirectly impact vegetation. Leaks and spills from oil and gas operations could be serious, with minor to major, impacts on vegetation. However, with the mitigation measures included in the operators' plans of operations, and prompt response in the event of a spill, the intensity of impacts is reduced.

Cumulative impacts on vegetation throughout the park are expected to result in short to long-term, minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts, localized near developments throughout the park.

Conclusion

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled resulting in no new impacts on vegetation. Existing uses, including the continuing operation of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well, would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts on vegetation within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, routine park operations, and visitor uses are expected to result in short to long-term, minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts, localized near developments throughout the park. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts on the park's vegetation, primarily along the park's shorelines. No impairment to vegetation would result from implementation of this alternative.

Impacts of Alternative B, Proposed Action, on Vegetation

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. Well pad expansion would directly impact 1.24 acres of upland vegetation. If the wells do not go into production, the well pad (3.52 acres) would be reduced to 0.345 acres and 3.17 acres would be reclaimed, resulting in localized, short-term, minor, adverse impacts on vegetation until the site is satisfactorily reclaimed. If the wells are placed in production, the expanded well pad (3.52 acres) would be reduced to 2.02 acres; and additional flowlines would be installed. The continued use of the site for production operations would

result in localized, long-term, minor adverse impacts on vegetation. The well pad reduction would remove 1.5 acres of imported material, resulting in a localized, short-term, minor, adverse impact on vegetation until the site is re-vegetated to 70% native cover.

Over the long-term operation of the flowline, occasional disturbance to vegetation within the flowline corridor could occur as a result of routine maintenance, including access over the corridor by truck or ATV to inspect surface equipment, and on occasion excavating a section of the flowline to inspect the integrity of the line.

The potential for leaks and spills exists during all phases of oil and gas operations, resulting in impacts that could be serious on a very local level, with minor to major, short-term adverse impacts on vegetation. However, with the mitigation measures included with this alternative, the intensity of impacts would be reduced. Mitigation measures include the construction of a sloped 6' x 6' corrugated steel well cellar and lining the pad underneath the caliche with a 20 millimeter thick polyethylene liner that would extend over a three-foot high berm surrounding the perimeter of the pad. These measures are intended to contain any spilled substances and prevent the downward percolation.

Direct and indirect impacts on vegetation could occur as a result of the introduction of exotic vegetation resulting from the placement of fill material or the use of construction equipment. However, with the mitigation measures included with this alternative, the potential and intensity of impacts would be reduced.

Upon plug and abandonment of the wells, the imported crushed limestone or cement would be removed, the site re-contoured to natural conditions, and native vegetation re-established to 70% cover. Plugging and reclamation activities would result in a localized, short-term, minor, adverse impact on vegetation.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, cumulative impacts would be similar to those described under No Action, with impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in the park, park developments and operations, and visitor uses, resulting in short to long-term, minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts, localized near developments throughout the park.

Conclusion

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. If the well were placed into production, there would be short-term loss of vegetative cover on 1.24 acres and a long-term loss on 3.08 acres. Constructing additional flowlines and well pad expansion, and drilling and producing the well, in addition to existing activities within the analysis area, would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts on vegetation. Cumulative impacts would be similar to those described under Alternative A, No Action, with short to long-term, minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts, localized near developments throughout the park. No impairment to vegetation would result from implementation of this alternative.

3.5. Impacts to Natural Soundscapes

Methodology

To analyze the impacts on natural soundscapes, the park utilized personal observation, research, and the park's approved OGMP.

The thresholds of change for the intensity of an impact are defined as follows:

- Negligible:** the impact is barely detectable.
- Minor:** the impact is slight but detectable.
- Moderate:** the impact is readily apparent.
- Major:** the impact is severely adverse.

Affected Environment

The natural quiet of Padre Island National Seashore contributes heavily to a positive visitor experience. Surveys in 1987 (Ditton and Gramann) and 1989 (Gramann and Ruddell) examined visitor motive for coming to Padre Island. The top motives include “to get away,” “be outdoors,” and “for rest and relaxation.” In 1998, the NPS contracted Dr. Jim Foch of the Livermore Laboratory to record background sound measurements at various locations in the park. A useful measure of background sounds is the sound level observed 90% of the time, abbreviated L90. Although measurements were not recorded at the exact location of the project area, the relatively constant sound level of the surf (about 62 decibels) at 60 yards from the water) is considered the “background” noise level along the Gulf shoreline. The L90 levels inland fall off in a systematic manner based on the distance from the surf (Foch, 1998).

Impacts of Alternative A, No Action, on Natural Soundscapes

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on natural soundscapes. However, impacts on natural soundscapes in the analysis area would continue as the result of vehicle use along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, visitor uses on the beach, and continuing operation of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well.

Vehicle use and visitor uses on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach could occasionally result in sounds that exceed the 60-decibel background sound levels when drivers honk horns, play radios very loud, and engine noise is louder than normal.

Existing operation of the two pipelines located to the east of the proposed wellsite could impact natural soundscapes more readily due to the background sound measurements being very low, in the 30 to 45 decibel range. Routine maintenance of the pipeline from using a backhoe/front loader would be heard several hundred feet away, but backcountry visitor use is uncommon, and visitors recreating on the Gulf beach would not hear these activities. Due to the predominant southeast winds, on some days Laguna Madre visitors will hear maintenance and other types of oil and gas activities from within the park.

Existing uses, including vehicle access along the Gulf beach, visitor uses on the beach, and continuing operation of the two pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well would result in short-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on natural soundscapes within the analysis area.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative A, cumulative impacts on natural soundscapes throughout the park could result from the continuing operation of 13 nonfederal oil and gas operations within the park and new drilling and production of up to 16 wells projected in the park’s reasonably foreseeable development scenario. As some operations are developed, others would be plugged, abandoned, and reclaimed; therefore, impacts would be distributed over time. Other park activities that could contribute to natural soundscapes include routine maintenance of park roads, park and visitor vehicle use, and recreational activities such as motor boating and playing

radios at a high volume. On occasion, military overflights over the park introduce noise audible in the park. As a result of these activities, cumulative impacts on natural soundscapes throughout the park is expected to result in short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts, localized near sources.

Conclusion

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on natural soundscapes. Existing vehicle use on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, visitor use on the beach, and continuing operation of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well would result in localized, short-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on natural soundscapes within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in the park, routine park operations, and visitor uses are expected to result in short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts on natural soundscapes, localized near sources throughout the park. No impairment to natural soundscapes would result from implementation of this alternative.

Impacts of Alternative B, Proposed Action, on Natural Soundscapes

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be completed to produce hydrocarbons.

Existing impacts on natural soundscapes within the analysis area would be similar to Alternative A, No Action, with localized, short-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts associated with vehicle use on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, visitor use on the beach, and continuing operation of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well.

Construction of the well pad expansion and additional flowlines, and routine maintenance activities during production would result in localized and short-term increases in noise associated with vehicle traffic, heavy equipment and ground-disturbing activities. Elevated noise would be greatest during the short-term drilling of the wells. Sound levels could reach 90 decibels on the drill rig. At 1,500 feet from the drill rig, sound levels would approach background levels ranging from 30 to 45 decibels. Elevated noise during the drilling phase would result in localized, short-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts on natural soundscapes within 1,500 feet of the wellpad. It is possible that on a calm day visitors can hear the equipment farther than 1,500 feet. During the long-term production life of the well, occasional workover operations could occur at five to 10 year intervals and take one to two weeks to complete. Workovers would increase noise levels, but at a much lower intensity and duration than drilling a well. Production operations would result in localized, long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts from routine daily pickup truck traffic, periodic larger truck traffic necessary to remove produced liquids, and the use of a compressor to remove gas if necessary.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, cumulative impacts on natural soundscapes throughout the park would be similar to those described under No Action, with existing and future oil and gas operations in the park, routine park operations, visitor uses, and occasional military overflights result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts near sound sources.

Conclusion

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. Construction of the well pad expansion, additional flowlines, and drilling and producing the wells, in addition to existing activities within the analysis area, would result in

short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts on natural soundscapes, localized around sources. Cumulative impacts would be similar to those described under No Action, with short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts on natural soundscapes localized near sources throughout the park. No impairment to natural soundscapes would result from implementation of this alternative.

3.6. Impacts on Wildlife

Methodology

To analyze the impacts on wildlife, the park utilized research, the park's approved OGMP, other park plans, personal observations, and consultation with other permitting agencies.

The thresholds of change for the intensity of an impact are defined as follows:

- Negligible:** an action that could result in a change to a population or individuals of a species or a resource, but the change would be so small that it would not be of any measurable or perceptible consequence.
- Minor:** an action that could result in a change to a population or individuals of a species or a resource. The change would be small and of little consequence.
- Moderate:** an action that could result in a change to a population or individuals of a species or a resource. The change would be measurable and of consequence to the species or resource.
- Major:** an action that would have a noticeable change to a population or individuals of a species or a resource. The change would be measurable and result in a severely adverse or major beneficial impact, or possible permanent consequence, upon the species or resource.

Affected Environment

During field investigations for the Dunn-Peach # 1 well and the proposed Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells, personnel made notes of wildlife observed in the area of the access road/flowline route, well pad, and production pad. The species that were observed include the Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), Black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), and white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). The diverse vegetation offers feeding opportunities for a wide variety of birds and other wildlife. In addition to the above, NPS staff have observed White-tailed Hawks (*Buteo albicaudatus*), Black Terns (*Chlidonias niger*), and Meadowlarks (*Sturnella* sp.)

Birds. Continental Shelf Associates (CSA), Inc. (1985), Chapman (1981, 1988), Brown and Huey (1991) and U.S. Department of the Interior (2000), provide data and discussions of the wildlife utilization of the project area. Ecoservices (1993) surveyed bird activity north and south of the project site from July 1992 through April 1993. A total of 281,045 birds of 97 species were identified and counted. Important species included the Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*), Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*), Snowy Plover (*C. alexandrinus*), Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), and the Reddish Egret (*Egretta rufescens*). Species of geese, duck, gull, tern, sandpiper, and other beach species were also observed. Padre Island has 322 species of birds, including migratory and resident waterfowl, shorebirds, neo-tropical songbirds, and raptors. During the fall and winter, Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis*) frequent the west side of Padre Island, near Bird Island Basin. The cranes can be observed feeding in the

wetlands and uplands of the park. Many bird species utilize ephemeral and freshwater ponds. They include Northern Bobwhite Quail (*Colinus virginianus*), Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), Sandhill Crane, Great Egret (*Casmerodius albus*), Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*), Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*), Sanderling (*Caldris alba*), Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), terns, ducks, and grebes (DOI 2000).

Mammals. Mammals likely to utilize habitat in the general project area include the gulf coast kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys compactus*), south Texas pocket gopher (*Geomys personatus*), northern grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys leucogaster*), eastern mole (*Scalopus aquaticus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), and Mexican free-tailed bat (*Tadarida brasiliensis mexicana*) (CSA 1985, and DOI 2000).

Reptiles and Amphibians. Reptiles likely to utilize habitat in the general project area include the keeled earless lizard (*Holbrookia propinqua propinqua*), whiptail lizard (*Cnemidophorus sp.*), western diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus atrox*), slender glass lizard (*Ophisaurus attenuatus*), western massasauga rattlesnake (*Sistrurus tergeminus*), western hog-nosed snake (*Heterodon nasicus*), glossy snake (*Arizona elegans*), checkered garter snake (*Thamnophis marcianus*), diamondback water snake (*Nerodia rhombifer*), Texas coral snake (*Micrurus fulvius*), red-eared slider (*Trachemys scripta elegans*), and the yellow mud turtle (*Kinosternon flavescens*) (Chapman 1988, CSA 1985, and DOI 2000). The ornate box turtle (*Terrapene ornata ornata*) has also been reported on the island (CSA 1985). Amphibians found on the island include the northern leopard frog (*Rana pipiens*), green tree frog (*Hyla cinerea*) and Hurter's spadefoot toad (*Scaphiopus holbrookii hurterii*).

Impacts of Alternative A, No Action, on Wildlife

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on wildlife. However, impacts on wildlife in the analysis area would continue as the result of vehicle use along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach by park staff, visitor uses on the beach, continuing operation of two gas pipelines, and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well. Vehicles on the Gulf beach would include two and four-wheel drive cars and trucks, recreational vehicles, and on occasion larger vehicles associated with routine maintenance activities at the oil and gas sites. At the 5-mile marker, the Gulf beach is recommended for four-wheel drive vehicles only. Vehicle use along the Gulf beach would rut the beach sand.

Park staff, 13 oil and gas operations, and an estimated 278,458 park visitors (49% of total visitation or 73% of annual Gulf beach visitation) use the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach for vehicular access. Vehicle access would result in short-term movement of bird species utilizing the shoreline for loafing or resting. Shorebirds would take temporary flight when vehicles approach too close and land to resume their activity after vehicles have passed. Displaced wildlife could increase competition in adjacent areas over the short-term, resulting in a negligible, adverse impact on shorebirds.

Vehicles would rut the beach sand and if poorly maintained could drip or leak motor oil, coolant, and other lubricants on the beach. Surface run-off or extremely high tides could transport these spilled substances into the wet-zone. In a study conducted by Texas A&M, Center for Coastal Studies (Englehard and Withers 1997), it was found that benthic organisms recovered quickly, within 10 days of the disturbance, following mechanical raking of the beach. Some loss of benthic organisms would be expected due to crushing by tires and changes in the aerobic conditions of the compressed wetted sand environment. It is expected that similar recovery of the benthic organisms would occur in the case of infrequent vehicle travel in the wet zone. Vehicle impacts would result in localized, short-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on shorebirds and benthic organisms.

Visitor uses on the beach include camping, fishing, swimming, wading, picnicking, nature viewing, and beachcombing. The primary visitor use period extends from May through September, peaking in August; and would be concentrated in the first five miles of Gulf beach. Visitor uses on the beach would displace wildlife, primarily shorebirds, resulting in localized, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on shorebirds.

Two gas pipelines are located east of the Dunn-Peach # 1 well. Both pipelines are under approved plans of operations pursuant to the 36 CFR 9B regulations. Segments of both pipelines are located within the analysis area for the proposed Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells. Routine maintenance along the pipeline corridors would include work crews occasionally accessing the pipeline corridor by truck or ATV to inspect surface equipment, excavating small sections of the lines to inspect the integrity of the pipelines. A backhoe/front-loader would be used to excavate and replace segments of pipe. Use of heavy equipment could result in the incidental take of individuals, alter habitat by rutting or compacting soils, and damage or kill vegetation. The use of an ATV using a one-way pass technique would minimize these impacts by reducing the severity of rutting, and vegetation would be temporarily laid over rather than crushed or broken. Unless there was an emergency, work of this nature would be limited to periods when the pipeline segment located within emergent wetlands is not covered with water. Damage or removal of soil and vegetation along segments of the pipelines would result in the short-term modification of wildlife habitat. There is a potential for the pipelines to leak or rupture, releasing hydrocarbon products and contaminating vegetation and soils. If leaks or spills occur during periods of high water, contaminants could be transported via surface waters great distances, thereby increasing the potential for impacting wildlife habitat beyond the immediate area. Impacts from spills could be serious, with affects ranging from localized to widespread, with minor to major, adverse impacts on wildlife. However, with the mitigation measures included in the operators' plans of operations, and prompt response in the event of a spill, the intensity of impacts are reduced. Impacts from the continuing operation and maintenance of the two pipeline segments within the analysis area would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on wildlife.

Existing uses, including vehicle access along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, visitor use on the beach, and continuing operation of the two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well, would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts on wildlife within the analysis area.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative A, No Action, cumulative impacts on wildlife throughout the park could result from the continuing operation of 13 nonfederal oil and gas operations within the park on 349 acres, park developments on 391 acres, future drilling and production of up to 16 wells projected in the park's reasonably foreseeable development scenario on up to 241.75 acres, and spills from oil and gas activities located adjacent to the park, including tanker traffic in the Gulf of Mexico. Dredging and maintenance of the Intracoastal Waterway and other channels in the Laguna Madre near the park could increase turbidity in the Laguna Madre waters inside the park. As some oil and gas operations are developed in the park, others would be plugged, abandoned, and reclaimed; therefore, impacts would be distributed over time. Other park activities that could contribute to impacting wildlife parkwide include prescribed fires, future park development, routine maintenance of park roads, and park and visitor vehicle use, and recreational activities.

Existing and future development of oil and gas-related roads, pads and flowlines within the park would result in the direct loss of wildlife habitat. Displaced wildlife could potentially die of natural

causes or displace other wildlife. There is a remote possibility for the incidental take of wildlife during the course of operations from vehicle use, construction activities, or from ingesting leaked or spilled hydrocarbons and contaminating or hazardous substances. Leaks and spills from oil and gas operations could be serious, with negligible to moderate, impacts on wildlife. Spills from oil and gas operations in the Laguna Madre or Gulf of Mexico could be transported by water onto the Gulf or Laguna Madre shores, causing widespread impacts and resulting in long-term clean-up and remediation. Elevated noise levels, particularly during drilling operations, could displace wildlife, but most wildlife is expected to return after becoming acclimated to some noise disturbance. Mitigation measures, including use of diesel electric drilling rig and hospital mufflers and compressors to reduce noise levels (Table 3), routine monitoring and inspection of operations are expected to substantially reduce the impacts to wildlife to short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts, localized around developments throughout the park.

Cumulative impacts on wildlife throughout the park are expected to result in short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts localized near developments and activities throughout the park. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts on the park's wildlife, primarily along the park's shorelines.

Conclusion

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on wildlife. Existing vehicle use on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, visitor use on the beach, and continuing operation of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well, would result in short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts on wildlife, localized near developments and activities within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, park developments and operations, and visitor uses are expected to result in short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts, localized near developments throughout the park. However, in the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be long-term and widespread, ranging from negligible to moderate adverse impacts. No impairment to wildlife would result from implementation of this alternative.

Impacts of Alternative B, Proposed Action, on Wildlife

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled, the well pad expanded, resulting in short-term loss of wildlife habitat on 1.24 acres and the long-term occupancy of 3.08 acres

Existing impacts on wildlife within the analysis area would be similar to Alternative A, No Action, with localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts associated with vehicle access along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, visitor use on the beach, continuing operation of the two gas pipelines, and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well.

BNP would use a 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach to access its Dunn-Peach # 1 well pad (proposed expansion site). BNP would be required to confine vehicle use above the "wet-line" to minimize impacts to shorebirds (see Tables 3, 4, and 5 for mitigation measures and operating stipulations). As described above under No Action, vehicles would rut the beach sand and if poorly maintained could drip or leak motor oil, coolant, and other lubricants on the beach. Vehicle impacts would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, indirect, adverse impacts on shorebirds and benthic organisms.

If the wells are placed in production, the well pad would be reduced by 1.5 acres, resulting in localized, short-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on wildlife. Additional flowline construction would re-disturb 1.7 acres. A temporary alteration of habitat would occur while the flowline is being buried, and until the surface is reclaimed. Impacts on wildlife from flowline placement would result in localized, short-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts.

The potential for leaks and spills exists during all phases of oil and gas operations, resulting in impacts that could be serious on a very local level, with minor to major, short-term adverse impacts on wildlife; however, with the mitigation measures included with this alternative, the intensity of impacts would be reduced.

Mitigation measures, including use of diesel electric drilling rig and hospital mufflers and compressors to reduce noise levels. For a complete listing see Table 3.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, cumulative impacts on wildlife throughout the park would be similar to those described under No Action, with impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, park developments and operations, and visitor uses, resulting in short to long-term, negligible to minor adverse impacts localized near developments; however, in the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be long-term and widespread, ranging from negligible to moderate adverse impacts.

Conclusion

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. If the wells are placed into production, there would be short-term loss of wildlife habitat on 7.08 acres, and the long-term occupancy of 3.08 acres. Well pad expansion, constructing the additional flowlines; and drilling and producing the wells, in addition to existing activities within the analysis area, would result in localized, short to long-term negligible to minor, adverse impacts on wildlife. Cumulative impacts would be similar to those described under Alternative A, No Action, with short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts on wildlife throughout the park. No impairment to wildlife would result from implementation of this alternative.

3.7. Impacts on State and Federally Protected Species

The Endangered Species Act terminology used to assess impacts to listed species as follows:

No effect: When a proposed action would not affect a listed species or designated critical habitat.

May affect/not likely to adversely affect: Effects on special status species or designated critical habitat are discountable (i.e., extremely unlikely to occur and not able to be meaningfully measured, detected, or evaluated) or completely beneficial.

May affect/likely to adversely affect: When an adverse effect to a listed species or designated critical habitat may occur as a direct or indirect result of proposed actions and the effect is either not discountable or completely beneficial.

Is likely to jeopardize proposed species/adversely modify proposed critical habitat): The appropriate conclusion when the National Park Service or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service identify situations that could jeopardize the continued existence of a proposed species or adversely modify critical habitat to a species within or outside park boundaries.

Methodology

Information on state and federally protected species within Padre Island National Seashore was gathered from state and federal permitting agencies, research, personal observation, consultation with specialists, and reference materials. Known impacts caused by road and beach access by visitors and existing gas operations were also considered.

The NPS has developed the following threshold definitions under the National Environmental Policy Act guidelines. The thresholds of change for the intensity of an impact are defined as follows:

- Negligible:** No federally listed species would be affected or the alternative would affect an individual of a listed species or its critical habitat, but the change would be so small that it would not be of any measurable or perceptible consequence to the protected individual or its population. Negligible effect would equate to a "no effect" determination in U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service terms.
- Minor:** The alternative would affect an individual(s) of a listed species or its critical habitat, but the change would be small. Minor effect would equate to a "may effect" determination in U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service terms and would be accompanied by a statement of "likely..." or "not likely to adversely affect" the species.
- Moderate:** An individual or population of a listed species, or its critical habitat would be noticeably affected. The effect could have some long-term consequence to the individual, population, or habitat. Moderate effect would equate to a "may effect" determination in U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service terms and would be accompanied by a statement of "likely..." or "not likely to adversely affect" the species.
- Major:** An individual or population of a listed species, or its critical habitat, would be noticeably affected with a long-term, vital consequence to the individual, population, or habitat. Major effect would equate to a "may effect" determination in U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service terms and would be accompanied by a statement of "likely..." or "not likely to adversely affect" the species or critical habitat.

Padre Island National Seashore has no designated critical habitat within the park's boundary for any federally listed species. An existing U.S. Fish and Wildlife Recovery Plan for the Kemp's Ridley sea turtle assigns the task of patrolling for nesting sea turtles to the park. According to a September 18, 2003 listing of federally protected species and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's website (TPWD <http://tpwd.state.tx.us/nature/endang/>), 42 listed federal and four state protected species potentially occur at Padre Island National Seashore (Appendix 1). Of these, the 26 species that have actually been documented at Padre Island National Seashore are listed in Table 10 below. The remaining 15 species have either not been documented and/or there is not suitable habitat within the park, and therefore will not be affected by the proposed project. Table 10 also includes four state-protected species (*) that have been documented in the park and will be addressed within this document because the NPS recognizes their sensitive status and provides them a high level of protection, similar to Federal listed species.

Table 9. State and federally protected species occurring or likely to occur at Padre Island National Seashore.

SPECIES	FEDERAL	STATE
(T – Threatened, E – Endangered, SOC – Species of Concern, and S/A – Similar in Appearance)		
Reptiles and Amphibians		
American Alligator (<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>)	T (S/A)	
Texas Horned Lizard (<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>)	SOC	T
Texas Indigo Snake (<i>Drymarchon corais erebennus</i>) *		T
Turtles		
Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle (<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>)	E	E
Loggerhead Sea Turtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>)	T	T
Green Sea Turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>)	T	T
Atlantic Hawksbill Sea Turtle (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>)	E	E
Leatherback Sea Turtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>)	E	E
Birds		
Eastern Brown Pelican (<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>)	E	E
Reddish Egret (<i>Egretta rufescens</i>)	SOC	T
White-faced Ibis (<i>Plegadis chihi</i>)	SOC	T
Wood Stork (<i>Mycteria americana</i>) *		T
Sooty Tern (<i>Sterna fuscata</i>)	T	
Black Tern (<i>Chlidonias niger</i>)	SOC	
Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodous</i>)	T	T
Bald Eagle (lower 48 states) (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	T	T
Northern Aplomado Falcon (<i>Falco femoralis septentrionalis</i>)	E	E
Ferruginous Hawk (<i>Buteo regalis</i>)	SOC	
Swallow-tailed Kite (<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>) *		T
White-tailed Hawk (<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>) *		T
Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	Delisted	E
Cerulean Warbler (<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>)	SOC	
Black-capped Vireo (<i>Vireo atricapillus</i>)	E	E
Tropical Parula (<i>Parula pitaiayumi</i>)	SOC	T
Loggerhead Shrike (<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>)	SOC	
Plants		
Roughseed Sea-purslane (<i>Sesuvium trianthemoides</i>)	SOC	

There are several species from Table 10 known to occur or would have suitable habitat in or adjacent to the project area (Gulf shoreline, upland, grasslands, and wetlands). These species include the Texas horned lizard, Texas Indigo snake, all five species of sea turtle, Eastern Brown Pelican, Black Tern, Piping Plover, Peregrine and Aplomado Falcons, White-tailed Hawk, and the Loggerhead Shrike.

Several drilling operations could take place in the winter 2004 and spring of 2005. These operations include: 1) the drilling of the Lemon/Lemon seed wells located at the 12.5-mile marker, 2) the drilling of the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells, which are the subject of this EA, and 3) the possible drilling of the proposed Novus-Manzano well, which is located near the

Dunn-Peach location. With the increased oil and gas vehicular traffic on the beach and the cumulative affects resulting from this increased activity, the park is pursuing formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The resulting Biological Opinion could have additional mitigation measures.

Table 11 summarizes the impacts on each species or suitable habitat analyzed in this section. Impacts on species and suitable habitat under the Proposed Action range from negligible to moderate. Existing impacts within the analysis area under both alternatives on species and suitable habitat range from no impact to moderate.

Table 10. Summary of impacts by species.

Species	Alternative A: No Action	Alternative B: Proposed Action
Texas Horned Lizard (<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>) Suitable Habitat	Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on Texas horned lizard suitable habitat. However, continuing operation of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well within the analysis area occupy areas of suitable habitat for this species, resulting in localized, short to long-term, negligible, adverse impacts. Cumulative impacts on suitable habitat from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, park developments and operations, and visitor uses would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts. No impairment to the Texas horned lizard suitable habitat would result from the implementation of this alternative.	Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. If the wells are placed into production, there would be localized, short to long-term, negligible, adverse impacts on Texas horned lizard suitable habitat. Cumulative impacts would be similar to No Action, with localized, short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts. No impairment to the Texas horned lizard suitable habitat would result from implementation of this alternative.
Texas Indigo Snake (<i>Drymarchon corais erebennus</i>)* Suitable Habitat	Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on Texas indigo snake suitable habitat. However, continuing operation of segments of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well within the analysis area occupy areas of suitable habitat for this species, resulting in localized, short to long-term, negligible, adverse impacts. Cumulative impacts on suitable habitat from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, park developments and operations, and visitor uses would result in short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts. No impairment to the Texas indigo snake suitable habitat would result from the implementation of this alternative.	Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. If the wells were placed into production, there would be localized, short to long-term, negligible, adverse impacts on Texas indigo snake suitable habitat. Cumulative impacts would be similar to No Action, with localized, short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts. No impairment to the Texas indigo snake suitable habitat would result from implementation of this alternative.

Species	Alternative A: No Action	Alternative B: Proposed Action
Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle (<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>) Loggerhead Sea Turtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>) Green Sea Turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>) Atlantic Hawksbill Sea Turtle (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>) Leatherback Sea Turtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>)	Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on sea turtles. However, existing vehicle use on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts on sea turtles within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park in the Gulf of Mexico, and vehicle access along the Gulf beach, would result in short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts localized along the Gulf beach. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts on sea turtles, primarily along the Gulf shoreline. No impairment to the sea turtles would result from the implementation of this alternative.	Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. If the wells are placed into production, vehicle access along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach. In addition to existing vehicle access along the beach would result in localized, short to long-term, direct and indirect, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on sea turtles within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts would be similar to those described under No Action, with short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts localized along the Gulf beach. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts on sea turtles, primarily along the Gulf shoreline. No impairment to sea turtles would result from implementation of this alternative.
Eastern Brown Pelican (<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>)	Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on the Eastern Brown Pelican. However, existing visitor uses and vehicle use on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct, adverse impacts on Eastern Brown Pelican within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts from visitor uses and vehicle access along the Gulf beach by the park, visitors, and operators of existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, are expected to result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct, adverse impacts. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be long-term and widespread, ranging from negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts along the Gulf shoreline. No impairment to the Eastern Brown Pelican would result from implementation of this alternative.	Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. BNP's vehicle access above the "wet-line" along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, in addition to existing visitor uses and vehicle access within this beach corridor, would result in localized, short to long-term negligible to minor, direct, adverse impacts on Eastern Brown Pelican within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts would be similar to those described under Alternative A, No Action, with visitor uses and vehicle access along the Gulf beach resulting in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct, adverse impacts to Eastern Brown Pelican. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts on the Eastern Brown Pelican. No impairment to Eastern Brown Pelican would result from implementation of this alternative.

Species	Alternative A: No Action	Alternative B: Proposed Action
Black Tern (<i>Chlidonias niger</i>), and Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodous</i>)	<p>Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on the Black Tern and Piping Plover. However, existing visitor uses and vehicle access on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct, adverse impacts on these species within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts from visitor uses and vehicle access along the Gulf beach by the park, visitors, and operators of existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, are expected to result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct, adverse impacts. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be long-term and widespread, ranging from negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts. No impairment to Black Tern and Piping Plover would result from implementation of this alternative</p>	<p>Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. BNP's vehicle access above the "wet-line" along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, in addition to existing vehicle access and visitor uses along this segment of beach, would result in localized, short to long-term negligible, direct, adverse impacts on Black Terns and Piping Plovers. Cumulative impacts would be similar to those described under Alternative A, No Action, with vehicle use along the Gulf beach resulting in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct, adverse impacts on Black Terns and Piping Plovers. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts on Black Terns and Piping Plovers. No impairment to Black Tern and Piping Plover would result from implementation of this alternative.</p>
Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) and Northern Aplomado Falcon (<i>Falco femoralis septentrionalis</i>)	<p>Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on the Peregrine and Northern Aplomado Falcons. However, existing uses on the Gulf foredunes, result in localized, short to long-term, negligible, adverse impacts on the falcons. Cumulative impacts from park activities, visitor uses, and existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park on the Gulf foredunes and wind tidal flats along the Laguna Madre shore, are expected to result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on the Peregrine and Northern Aplomado Falcons. No impairment to the Peregrine Falcon and Northern Aplomado Falcon would result from implementation of this alternative.</p>	<p>Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. The drill rig and production facilities, and BNP's planting of willow shrubs or trees around the production facility would provide additional perches for Peregrine and Northern Aplomado Falcons, resulting in localized and long-term, negligible, beneficial impacts, for the falcons. Cumulative impacts on Peregrine and Northern Aplomado Falcons throughout the park would be similar to those described under No Action, with localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts resulting from park activities, visitor uses, and existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park on the Gulf foredunes and wind tidal flats along the Laguna Madre shore. No impairment to the Peregrine Falcon and Northern Aplomado Falcon would result from implementation of this alternative.</p>
White-tailed Hawk (<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>) *	<p>Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on the White-tailed Hawk; and, there are no existing impacts within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts from park developments and operations, recreational activities, existing and future oil and gas operations that may</p>	<p>Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. BNP's proposed well pad expansion and construction of additional flowlines would directly impact 5.84 acres of grassland habitat preferred by the White-tailed Hawk, resulting in localized, short-term, minor adverse</p>

Species	Alternative A: No Action	Alternative B: Proposed Action
	<p>be located within the park's grasslands and wind-tidal flats preferred by this species would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible, adverse impacts on the White-tailed Hawk. No impairment to the White-tailed Hawk would result from implementation of this alternative.</p>	<p>impacts on White-tailed Hawk until the site is satisfactorily reclaimed and habitat returned. The drill rig and production facilities, and BNP's planting of willow shrubs or trees around the production facility would provide additional perches for White-tailed Hawks, resulting in localized and long-term, negligible, beneficial impacts. Cumulative impacts throughout the park would be similar to those described under No Action, with park developments and operations, recreational activities, existing and future oil and gas operations that may be located within the park's grasslands and wind-tidal flats preferred by this species resulting in localized, short to long-term, negligible, adverse impacts on the White-tailed Hawk. No impairment to the White-tailed Hawk would result from implementation of this alternative.</p>
<p>Loggerhead Shrike (<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>) and Neotropical Migratory Songbirds</p>	<p>Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on Loggerhead Shrikes and Neotropical migratory songbirds. However, existing operation of 2 gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well would result in localized, short-term, negligible, adverse impacts on Loggerhead shrikes and Neotropical migratory songbirds within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, and park developments and operations are expected to result in short to long-term, negligible to minor adverse impacts, localized near developments in grasslands preferred by these species throughout the park. Leaks and spills from oil and gas operations would be localized, with minor to major, adverse impacts on grasslands. However, with the application of mitigation measures and prompt response in the event of a spill, impacts would be reduced to negligible to moderate, adverse impacts. No impairment to Loggerhead shrikes and Neotropical migratory songbirds would result from implementation of this alternative.</p>	<p>Dunn-Peach #2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced; The 1.24 acres well pad expansion impacting grasslands would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible, adverse impacts on Loggerhead shrikes and Neotropical migratory songbirds within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, and park developments and operations are expected to result in short to long-term, negligible to minor adverse impacts, localized near developments in grasslands preferred by these species throughout the park. Leaks and spills from oil and gas operations would be localized, with minor to major, adverse impacts on grasslands. However, with the application of mitigation measures and prompt response in the event of a spill, impacts would be reduced to negligible to moderate, adverse impacts. No impairment to Loggerhead shrikes and Neotropical migratory songbirds would result from implementation of this alternative.</p>

Texas Horned Lizard

Affected Environment

The Texas horned lizard (*Phrynosoma cornutum*) is considered a species of concern at the federal level and listed as threatened by the state. The distribution of the Texas horned lizard ranges from Kansas down to Louisiana through Texas, Arizona, and into northern Mexico (Bockstanz, <http://www.zo.utexas.edu/research/txherps/lizards/phrynosoma.cornutum.html>). In Texas, it was originally seen throughout the state, but numbers dropped dramatically in the 1950's-60 due to the pet trade, habitat loss, and introduction of the exotic fire ant. As of 1998, Texas horned lizards are only seen in the western third of the state. It is generally found in deserts, temperate grasslands, prairies, and scrubland, in sandy, open areas with little vegetation, often inhabiting abandoned animal burrows or simply covering itself with loose sand. (Todd, UMMZ) These lizards are often found in close proximity to harvester ant (*Pogonomyrmex* spp) mounds, which are its main source of prey, but it will also forage on grasshoppers, beetles, and isopods. In order to obtain enough energy, adult Texas Horned Lizards must forage from several Harvester ant colonies so their daily feeding activities coincide with the times of highest ant activity.

The Texas horned lizard does not migrate but will hibernate from late summer to late spring. Therefore, it is only seen on warm days in late spring and summer. Breeding begins once they emerge from hibernation usually in late April and continuing into July. The age of reproductive maturity is not known, however they are full-grown adults at three years of age.

Texas horned lizards have been found on Padre Island north of the park in the mid-1980, but have not been documented within the park. A herpetological survey completed in 2004 did not document the presence of this species (TNC, 2004). No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

During surveys conducted by park biologists in August, September, and December 2001, this species was not found within the analysis area for the proposed Dunn-Peach # 1 well; and none have been found in subsequent visits in the past three years, therefore, this impact analysis focuses on the potential for impacts on suitable habitat for this species.

Impacts of Alternative A, No Action, on Texas Horned Lizard

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach #2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no impacts on the Texas horned lizard suitable habitat.

Impacts on Texas horned lizard suitable habitat within the analysis area would continue as the result of the continuing operation of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well (5.84 acres) resulting in localized, negligible to minor, adverse impacts.

Cumulative Impacts

Some of the 13 existing oil and gas operations and flowlines throughout the park are located within suitable habitat for this species. If the Texas horned lizard had been occupying the park prior to the park's establishment, when many of the existing oil and gas operations were developed, displacement of this species may have occurred from these operations.

Under Alternative A, No Action, cumulative impacts on Texas horned lizard suitable habitat could result from the continuing operation of 13 nonfederal oil and gas operations within the park on 349 acres, park development on 391 acres, future drilling and production of up to 16 wells projected in the park's reasonably foreseeable development scenario on up to 241.75 acres, and spills from oil and gas activities located adjacent to the park, including tanker traffic in the Gulf of Mexico. As some oil and gas operations are developed in the park, others would

be plugged and abandoned, and reclaimed, and therefore, impacts would be distributed over time. Park activities that could contribute to impacting suitable habitat include prescribed fires, routine maintenance of park roads, and park and visitor vehicle use, and recreational activities. In the future, biological surveys would be performed prior to selecting a proposed oil and gas development site or conducting park operations; thereby identifying whether the species is in the proposed project vicinity or if suitable habitat exists so that avoidance and minimization of impacts can be planned. As a result, suitable habitat could be utilized for developments and operations, resulting in short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts on suitable habitat, localized at development and activities throughout the park.

Conclusion

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on Texas horned lizard suitable habitat. However, continuing operation of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well, within the analysis area occupy areas of suitable habitat for this species, resulting in localized, short to long-term, negligible, adverse impacts. Cumulative impacts on suitable habitat from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, park developments and operations, and visitor uses would result in short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts. No impairment to the Texas horned lizard suitable habitat would result from the implementation of this alternative.

Impacts of Alternative B, Proposed Action, on Texas Horned Lizard

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled, and if completed, would result in short-term loss of suitable habitat for Texas horned lizard on 1.24 acres, and the long-term occupancy of 3.08 acres. Well pad expansion and construction of additional flowlines would occur in areas of suitable habitat for Texas horned lizard, resulting in localized, short to long-term, negligible, adverse impacts.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, cumulative impacts on Texas horned lizard suitable habitat throughout the park would be similar to those described under No Action, with localized, short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts.

Conclusion

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. If the well is placed into production, there would be localized, short to long-term, negligible, adverse impacts on Texas horned lizard suitable habitat. Cumulative impacts would be similar to No Action, with localized, short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts. No impairment to the Texas horned lizard suitable habitat would result from implementation of this alternative.

Texas Indigo Snake

Affected Environment

The Texas indigo snake (*Drymarchon corais erebennus*) is not federally listed, but is state listed as threatened.

This species ranges from southern Texas southward along the Gulf coast into Veracruz and Hidalgo, Mexico generally inhabiting burrows in moist riparian breaks in the thorn brush woodlands and coastal mesquite savannah. It may also be seen in grassy plains or on coastal sandhill habitats (University of Texas, <http://www.zo.utexas.edu/research/txherps/snakes/drymarchon.corais.html>).

Unlike many other snakes, indigo snakes are primarily diurnal predators. The Texas indigo snake feeds on frogs, turtles, small mammals, birds, and other snake species. This species mates between November and February and lays eggs between April and May. Indigo snakes also spend the first two years of life in seclusion (CCWild, [Http://ccwild.cbi.tamucc.edu/naturalhistory/texas_indigo_snake/tisacc.htm](http://ccwild.cbi.tamucc.edu/naturalhistory/texas_indigo_snake/tisacc.htm)).

Padre Island National Seashore has grassy plains and coastal sandhill habitats that may be suitable for this species. Only one known specimen has been documented from the park and was curated in the mid-1980 by Texas A&M University-Kingsville (Donna Shaver PhD, personal communication). No other individuals of this species have been documented since. A herpetological survey completed in 2004 did not document the presence of this species (TNC, 2004). No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

During surveys conducted by park biologists in August, September, and December 2001, this species was not found within the analysis area for the proposed Dunn-Peach # 1 well; and none have been found in subsequent visits in the past three years, therefore, this impact analysis focuses on the potential for impacts on suitable habitat for this species.

Impacts of Alternative A, No Action, on Texas Indigo Snake

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on Texas indigo snake suitable habitat.

Impacts on Texas indigo snake suitable habitat within the analysis area would continue as the result of the continuing operation of segments of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well, resulting in localized, negligible to minor, adverse impacts. Existing visitor uses and vehicle traffic along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach would not impact Texas indigo snake suitable habitat.

Cumulative Impacts

Some of the 13 existing oil and gas operations and flowlines throughout the park are located within suitable habitat for this species. If the Texas indigo snake had been occupying the park prior to the park's establishment, when many of the existing oil and gas operations were developed, displacement of this species may have occurred from these operations.

Under Alternative A, No Action, cumulative impacts on Texas indigo snake suitable habitat could result from the continuing operation of 13 nonfederal oil and gas operations within the park on 349 acres, park development on 391 acres, future drilling and production of up to 16 wells projected in the park's reasonably foreseeable development scenario on up to 241.75 acres, and spills from oil and gas activities located adjacent to the park, including tanker traffic in the Gulf of Mexico. As some oil and gas operations are developed in the park, others would be plugged and abandoned, and reclaimed and therefore, impacts would be distributed over time. Park activities that could contribute to impacting suitable habitat include prescribed fires, future park development, routine maintenance of park roads, and park and visitor vehicle use, and recreational activities. In the future, biological surveys would be performed prior to selecting a proposed oil and gas development site or conducting park operations; thereby identifying whether the species is in the proposed project vicinity or if suitable habitat exists so that avoidance and minimization of impacts can be planned. As a result, suitable habitat could be utilized for developments and operations, resulting in short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts on suitable habitat, localized at developments and activities throughout the park.

Conclusion

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on Texas indigo snake suitable habitat. However, continuing operation of segments of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well within the analysis area occupy areas of suitable habitat for this species, resulting in localized, short to long-term, negligible, adverse impacts. Cumulative impacts on suitable habitat from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, park developments and operations, and visitor uses would result in short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts. No impairment to the Texas indigo snake suitable habitat would result from the implementation of this alternative.

Impacts of Alternative B, Proposed Action, on Texas Indigo Snake

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled, and if completed, would result in the short-term loss of suitable habitat for Texas indigo snake on 1.24 acres and the long-term occupancy of 3.08 acres. Expansion of the well pad and construction of the additional flowlines would occur in areas with Texas indigo snake suitable habitat, resulting in localized, short to long-term, negligible, adverse impacts.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, cumulative impacts on Texas indigo snake suitable habitat throughout the park would be similar to those described under No Action, with localized, short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts.

Conclusion

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. If the well were placed into production, there would be localized, short to long-term, negligible, adverse impacts on Texas indigo snake suitable habitat. Cumulative impacts would be similar to No Action, with localized, short to long-term, negligible to moderate, adverse impacts. No impairment to the Texas indigo snake suitable habitat would result from implementation of this alternative.

Sea Turtles

Including Kemp's Ridley Turtle, Loggerhead Sea Turtle, Green Sea Turtle, Atlantic Hawksbill Sea Turtle, and Leatherback Sea Turtle

Affected Environment

The **Kemp's ridley sea turtle** (*Lepidochelys kempii*) is federally listed as an endangered species. It is the smallest of the sea turtles, and adults reach maturity at about 10-15 years of age. Kemp's ridley turtles nest mostly during the daytime, often in groups called "arribadas". An individual Kemp's ridley may nest as many as three times a season (USFWS and NMFS, 1992), with an average of 2.5 clutches per season. Clutch size averages around 100 eggs. Hatchlings emerge after about 50 days of incubation and hatchling emergence occurs during the night or day. Kemp's ridleys are found in the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Ocean and some adjoining estuarine areas. Nesting occurs primarily in the vicinity of Rancho Nuevo, Tamaulipas, Mexico. Each year, some nests are also found at scattered locations between the Texas coastline and Veracruz, Mexico. Very rarely, Kemp's ridleys nest at other locations in the U.S. outside of Texas. More Kemp's ridley nests are consistently found at Padre Island National Seashore than at any other location in the U.S., making it the most important nesting beach in the U.S. for this species.

Historic nesting frequency of this sea turtle on the south Texas coast is poorly known and only six Kemp's ridley turtles were documented there prior to 1979 (Shaver and Caillouet, 1998). A

total of 199 Kemp's ridley nests have been documented along the Texas coast between 1979 and 2004, 104 for of them at PAIS. Kemp's ridley is a native nester at Padre Island National Seashore (Hildebrand, 1963, 1981, 1983; Shaver, 1998a; Shaver and Caillouet, 1998). Since 1978, an international, experimental project involving the National Park Service at Padre Island National Seashore, USFWS, NMFS/NOAA, etc., has been on-going to establish a secondary nesting colony of Kemp's ridley turtles at the park.

Eggs were collected in Mexico, transported to Padre Island National Seashore, and placed into an NPS incubation facility in the park. Hatchlings were released on the beach, allowed to enter the surf and were recaptured. They were then shipped to the National Marine Fisheries Service Laboratory in Galveston, Texas, for 9-11 months of rearing in captivity (head-starting) and the yearling turtles were subsequently released into the Gulf of Mexico. It was hoped that these procedures would cause the turtles to be imprinted to Padre Island National Seashore and return there to nest when they were sexually mature. Since 1996, some turtles from this project have been documented returning to Padre Island National Seashore and nearby vicinity to lay eggs (Shaver, 1997, 1998a, 1999a, 1999b; Shaver and Caillouet, 1998).

In 1986, an NPS program was initiated to detect, monitor, and protect sea turtle nests at Padre Island National Seashore. Detection involves patrols to look for nesting activity, public education, and investigation of reports from patrollers, beach workers, and the public. Patrollers (NPS staff members and volunteers) use ATVs to search the park and adjacent State beaches to the north of the park for sea turtle tracks and nesting Kemp's ridley turtles each day, from April through mid-July. From 1979-2004, 104 Kemp's ridley nests were confirmed in the park, but additional nests were likely missed, especially when patrols were not conducted or were less comprehensive. During 2002, three Kemp's ridley nests were found at hatching on the Texas coast, including one within the patrol route at the park. During 2004, one Kemp's ridley nest was found at hatching on Mustang Island. These observations confirm that some Kemp's nests are missed at egg laying despite patrols and public education. The 104 Kemp's ridley nests were distributed along the entire Gulf beachfront length of Padre Island National Seashore.

The date of the nesting season varies slightly each year. In Mexico, Kemp's ridley nests have been recorded as early as March and as late as August. The 104 nests documented at Padre Island National Seashore from 1979-2004 were found during the months of April, May, June, and July; the months that beach surveys were conducted most intensively. Nesting may also occur at the national seashore during other months, but this has not been confirmed. A dead Kemp's ridley turtle containing eggs was found washed ashore at the national seashore during July.

At the park, some Kemp's ridley turtle's nest every year and many are found stranded (washed ashore, alive or dead) (Shaver, 1997, 1998a, 1998b, 1999a, 1999b; Shaver and Caillouet, 1998). Additionally, Kemp's ridley turtles sometimes inhabit nearshore Gulf of Mexico waters at Padre Island National Seashore for foraging or migration.

No critical habitat has been designated for this species. An existing Recovery Plan for the Kemp's ridley defines specific park tasks in the recovery efforts, which are being conducted (patrols, monitoring, and habitat management). This is the only federally listed species in the park with Recovery Plan responsibilities assigned to this park.

As mentioned above, an NPS and USFWS program was initiated in 1986 to detect, study, and protect Kemp's ridley turtle nests at Padre Island National Seashore and this on-going program has expanded to include the four other species of sea turtle. Detection for the following four

species of sea turtles involves patrols to look for nesting activity, public education, and investigation of reports from patrollers, beach workers, in-park contractors, and the public. Patrollers (NPS staff members and volunteers) use ATVs to search Padre Island National Seashore and the adjacent northern area of State beaches for sea turtle tracks and nesting turtles. Each day, from April through mid-July, they repeatedly patrol the entire Gulf beachfront of the national seashore during daylight hours. The patrol season and procedures are designed primarily to detect nesting by Kemp's ridley turtles, but the other sea turtle nests have also been documented and recovered. Daily runs to the Mansfield Channel and back are made from mid-July through August to look for signs of nesting activity, but these patrols are subject to funding and staff availability, and reports from the public.

No **critical habitat** has been designated in the park for any of the following four sea turtle species. There is no specific Recovery Plan task assigned to the park for the remaining four species of sea turtle occurring at the national seashore, however NPS staff members and volunteers conduct, support and assist in the daily patrols for this species to protect, document, and monitor nesting occurrence.

The **loggerhead sea turtle** (*Caretta caretta*) is federally listed as a threatened species. It occurs in temperate and tropical waters of both hemispheres. The species inhabits the continental shelves and estuarine environments along the margins of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans. Historic nesting frequency on the Texas coast is poorly known. Hildebrand (1981) suggested that nesting likely occurred within the last 300 years, but the earliest loggerhead nest that he was able to confirm for the Texas coast was found in 1977.

Adult loggerhead turtles reach maturity in 25 to 30 years. Loggerheads are nocturnal nesters, although some daytime nesting occurs. They nest from one to seven times within a nesting season (average of approximately 4.1 clutches); clutch size averages 100-125 eggs along the southeastern U.S. coast (NMFS and USFWS, 1991b). Hatchling emergence typically occurs at night. In the Gulf of Mexico, there are distinct nesting populations on the coast of the Florida panhandle and the Yucatan Peninsula. Scattered nests can be found occasionally along other areas of the U.S. Gulf coast including the Chandeleur Islands, Louisiana, in the north and to the U.S./Mexico border in the south.

At the park, loggerhead turtles sometimes inhabit nearshore Gulf of Mexico waters for foraging or migration. Additionally, a few occasionally nest at the national seashore and many more are found stranded there (Shaver, 1998b, 1999b). From 1979-2004, 23 loggerhead nests were documented at Padre Island National Seashore (at various locations scattered along the coast of the national seashore), but additional nests were likely missed, especially when patrols are reduced and less comprehensive after the mid-July Kemp's ridley patrol season ends. Loggerhead nests are found on North Padre Island from mid-May through early August, although nesting has been documented in the southeastern U.S. from late-April through early September.

The **green sea turtle** (*Chelonia mydas*) is federally listed as threatened in all of its range except the waters of Florida and the Pacific coast of Mexico, where it is endangered. It is circumglobal in tropical and sub-tropical waters. A green turtle fishery, operating almost exclusively within inshore waters (bays, estuaries, passes), began in Texas in the mid-1800's. By the early 1900's, the catch declined to such an extent that the turtle fishing and processing industry collapsed (Hildebrand, 1981). Although historic nesting by green turtles on the Texas coast is suspected, the first confirmed nest was not documented there until 1987 (Shaver, 2000).

Adult green turtles reach maturity at 30 to 50 years of age. Female green turtles nest at night. From one to seven clutches are deposited within a breeding season (the average number is usually two to three clutches) (NMFS and USFWS, 1991a). Average clutch size is usually 110-115 eggs. Hatchling emergence occurs at night. In this region, nesting sites include southern Florida and scattered locations in Mexico, although nesting occasionally occurs in south Texas.

At the park, juvenile green sea turtles inhabit waters of the nearshore Gulf of Mexico, the Laguna Madre, and the Mansfield Channel. Additionally, a few green turtles occasionally nest within the national seashore and many are found stranded there each year (Shaver, 1989, 1998b, 2000). From 1979-2004, 12 green turtle nests were documented at the park, all in roughly the southern two-thirds of the park (Shaver, 1989, 2000). The 12 green turtle nests were found during June and July, although nesting occurs from May through September in this region.

The **hawksbill sea turtle** (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) is federally listed as endangered. It occurs in tropical and subtropical seas of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans. Young hawksbills occur with some regularity in Texas waters, since northern currents carry them from nesting beaches in Mexico (Hildebrand, 1981). Historic nesting by this species on the Texas coast is unknown. Female hawksbill turtles nest mostly during the night, but rare daytime nesting is known. They nest an average of 4.5 times per season (up to 12 clutches); clutch size averages approximately 140 eggs (NMFS and USFWS, 1993). Hatchling emergence occurs at night. Hawksbills nest on scattered islands and beaches between 25 degrees North and South latitude including beaches in southeastern Florida and the states of Campeche and Yucatan in Mexico. Nesting does not regularly occur on the Texas coast.

At the park, young hawksbills occasionally inhabit waters of the nearshore Gulf of Mexico and Mansfield Channel. Additionally, many are found stranded in the park each year, but nesting very rarely occurs here (Shaver, 1998b, 1999b).

The **leatherback** sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) is federally listed as an endangered species. It ranges throughout the tropical waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, but has also been recorded from the North Atlantic, North Pacific, South Atlantic, and South Pacific. The leatherback is the largest and most pelagic sea turtle species and is normally found in the deeper waters of the Gulf of Mexico where it may undertake extensive migrations.

Nesting occurs primarily at night and diurnal nesting occurs only occasionally. They nest five to seven times per year, with an average clutch size of 110-116 eggs (NMFS and USFWS, 1992). Hatchling emergence typically occurs at night. Leatherback nesting grounds are distributed circumglobally. Leatherbacks infrequently strand at Padre Island National Seashore (Shaver, 1998b).

Hildebrand (1963, 1981) reported leatherback nesting at Little Shell on Padre Island National Seashore, including one documented nesting in 1928 and at least one observed nesting in the mid 1930's. No leatherback nests have been confirmed on the Texas coast since that time.

No leatherback nests have been recorded within the park during recent years, although it is possible that a few were missed, especially when patrols were not conducted or were less comprehensive. In the U.S. and Caribbean, nesting begins in February and continues through July.

Impacts of Alternative A, No Action, on Sea Turtles

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on sea turtles. However, impacts on sea turtles in the analysis area would continue along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach as the result of routine park operations, recreational activities and visitor vehicle use along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach; continuing operation of the two gas pipelines, and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well.

Park staff, 13 oil and gas operations, and an estimated 278,458 park visitors (49% of total visitation or 73% of annual Gulf beach visitation) use the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach for vehicular access. Thirty-five percent (133,507 visitors) take the opportunity to access remote beach areas south of the 10-mile marker, such as Yarborough Pass and the Mansfield Channel, that are accessible only to four-wheel drive vehicles. Park staff conducts routine park operations along the beach. Vehicle traffic associated with oil and gas operations normally uses 4-wheel drive trucks, however, a large vehicle like a pumper-truck, would occasionally travel the beach corridor. These trips include up to three pickup sized trucks that run down, daily, to the sites near the 3 mile and 6 mile markers. Twice monthly, a larger truck runs to the South Sprint Facility near the 6 mile marker to remove gas by-products or “condensate” from a holding tank. Additional traffic is limited to emergency or periodic, routine trips for maintenance or inspections of flowlines and facilities.

There may be times when turtle eggs, nesting turtles, hatchlings, and stranded turtles could be directly vulnerable to vehicle traffic on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach. Operation of all vehicles, including oil and gas heavy equipment, on the beach can crush nesting turtles, stranded turtles, hatchlings, and some eggs, producing an immediate, lethal impact and may cause changes in the structure or density of beach sand, indirectly affecting nesting and incubation habitat (Mann, 1977; NMFS and USFWS, 1991a, 1991b, 1992-1993; Ernest et al., 1998). Vehicles could also remove sea turtle tracks, making it impossible for the NPS staff members and volunteers to find a nest for investigation and protection.

Eggs could be crushed in nests that are not detected. Eggs located close to the sand surface would be most vulnerable to crushing. Each year, a portion of the nests found have the uppermost eggs within only an inch or two of the sand surface. Patrollers and monitors locate nests primarily by searching for the tracks left in the sand by the nesting females. However, the nesting turtles do not always leave visible tracks on the beach, particularly in areas with very hard packed sand, very soft and blowing sand, and thick seaweed. For example, at the first nest discovered at Padre Island National Seashore during 2003, the female barely left any trace of tracks on the hard-packed sand at the nest site, 0.5 miles south of the end of the paved road. Patrol staff that arrived while the turtle was nesting noted that they would not have found her tracks and that the nest would not have been found if visitors had not spotted her crawling on the beach.

The three Kemp's ridley nests found at hatching were located in the dunes. In contrast, the other 35 Kemp's ridley nests found on the Texas coast during the 2002 were documented along the entire beach width, from the high tide line into the dunes. One would expect the beach position distribution of undetected and detected nests to be similar, but that was not the case. Perhaps other nests went undetected at lower beach positions, but did not survive to hatching because of beach driving, human disturbance, predation, or high tides occurring lower on the beach.

Vibrations and noise caused by moving vehicles on the beach could frighten nesting turtles, causing them to abandon their nesting attempt (false crawl) (NMFS and USFWS 1991a, 1991b, 1992; Ernest et al., 1998). Current scientific data are not available for the Kemp's ridley sea

turtle, however several mitigation measures and specific conditions of approval are implemented to reduce the potential risk to sea turtles (Tables 4 and 5).

Turtle hatchlings and smaller stranded sea turtles could become trapped in the ruts for short or long periods of time causing them to weaken, invert, or succumb due to predation, disorientation, crushing, or dehydration (Hosier et al., 1981; Fletemeyer, 1996; Ernest et al., 1998). The depth and slope of the ruts will influence the amount of impact. Deeper and more steeply sloped ruts will cause the greatest impact. Hosier et al. (1981) found that 10-15 cm deep tracks may serve as a significant impediment to loggerhead hatchlings. The smaller the turtle the more that it will be impacted by rut size.

A study in Florida on a nourished beach found that vehicles can also compact the sand, making it more difficult or impossible for nesting turtles to excavate a nest cavity leading to increased false crawls and nests with shallow egg chambers (Fletemeyer, 1996). Compaction could also make it more difficult for hatchlings to emerge from an undetected nest. Data on the level of compaction necessary to inhibit or prevent nesting, or inhibit or prevent hatchling emergence is not available. There is no documented evidence that suggests that the level of traffic in this sandy environment, of Padre Island National Seashore, is a serious concern or noticeable to the sea turtle. In fact, 2002 and 2004 nesting levels appear to contradict this assumption.

Large vehicles associated with oil and gas operations can produce deeper ruts in the sand, which could affect movements of nesting females and hatchlings. To reduce direct impacts that can occur from rutting, the park requires operators to mitigate the impacts by backfilling ruts. However, since backfilling ruts and leveling of the beach surface may cause indirect and direct impacts (including compaction of sand, covering or removal of sea turtle tracks, and crushing of nests and turtles), existing methods used to fill ruts will be reviewed and monitored on a periodic basis by the NPS and USFWS. There are no data to show that sand in these backfilled areas is compacted enough to inhibit nesting.

Vibrations could also harm incubating eggs. It is difficult to assess these areas as scientific data is lacking to fully understand the level of impact on sea turtles from traffic vibrations or noise. From observations of traffic and wildlife interactions, in most instances seeing the vehicle at the water's edge would cause the sea turtle to move back into the water. One would expect this type of reaction of wildlife to man's presence (on foot or in a vehicle). The effect of vibrations from people or from vehicles on the beach during a nesting event does not show a strong negative correlation to date. People driving on the beach often spot nesting sea turtles and can often approach them without disturbing the nesting activity, once laying the eggs begins.

Vehicle and operation lights behind the dunes can cause direct impacts on nesting turtles leading to false crawls and can disorient hatchlings so that they crawl in the wrong direction rather than enter the sea, thereby becoming vulnerable to crushing, predation, and dehydration (NMFS and USFWS 1991a, 1991b; Fletemeyer, 1996). Since oil and gas nighttime transportation of heavy equipment is not permitted during the sea turtle nesting season, the vehicular light issue is confined to four-wheel drive trucks associated with 2-wheel and 4-wheel drive vehicles used by the visitors. It is understood that there are an estimated 278,458 vehicles down the analysis area of 6.9 miles of Gulf beach each year by park visitors, many of which operate at night. Lights from operations behind the dunes could impact this species if the lights are visible from the beach; however, there are no current operations within proximity to the beach that have night lighting. Nesting Kemp's ridley turtles, which are primarily daytime nesters and Kemp's ridley hatchlings, which emerge generally in the daytime, will most likely not be affected. Conditions of approval and mitigation measures applied to the existing 13 approved oil and gas operations would reduce the potential impact associated with lighting.

To reduce and or eliminate the impact of light pollution on the sea turtle (and to the visitor) the following measures of night sky protection are currently being applied as mitigation measures by the park: 1) use of directional and shielded lighting on the drilling rigs and no lighting of production facilities; 2) use of a required setback of 500 feet from the dunes and other light-sensitive areas; and 3) placing night driving restrictions on operators of heavy equipment and trucks during the sea turtle nesting and hatchling emergence period. These steps are expected to be adequate to prevent any light pollution impact, given current scientific data.

Species of sea turtle that nest primarily at night (green, loggerhead and hawksbill) are likely to be the most affected by night driving and associated lighting. Based on documented nesting, the total number of these three species of sea turtle nesting at Padre Island National Seashore, within the analysis area, would be less than three over a 15-year span. The risk of loss to nesting turtles of these species is therefore very small. This would also apply to those hatchlings that emerge at night or early in the morning from the few in-situ nests possibly missed by the daily patrols conducted by the NPS and volunteers.

Currently the NPS removes all sea turtle eggs that are located from the beach and transfers them to the incubation facility within the park. Hatching success is usually elevated substantially for eggs that are transferred to this facility rather than left on the beach in-situ. Some nests missed by the patrol and monitoring effort may go undetected and unprotected from predation, insect infestation, tidal inundation, and crushing. Additionally, some nesting and stranded turtles are not immediately found and protected by the NPS.

There has been vehicle traffic, both from visitors and heavy equipment operators, on the Gulf of Mexico shoreline for over 50 years with no documented case of a crushing of a nesting sea turtle within the park. However, outside the park, a passing vehicle struck a Kemp's ridley turtle that laid eggs on the Matagorda Peninsula during 2002. Visitors put her back into the water, but they noted that she was injured and a dead adult Kemp's ridley washed ashore about five miles away, two weeks later. During 2002, beach visitors found and reported three Kemp's ridley nests at hatching, including one located at Padre Island NS, one on North Padre Island north of the national seashore, and one on Mustang Island. No hatchlings were killed at the park, but 14 were crushed and killed by passing vehicles at the two nests sites outside the park. During the 2003, three turtles were documented nesting in the vehicular roadway at the park, including two within visible ruts. Two hatchlings were killed by passing vehicles at the Kemp's ridley nest found hatching on Mustang Island during 2004.

The risk to a sea turtle in the analysis area is low when looking at past nesting activity. The average number of nests per year over a five-year span, for the first 15 miles of south beach, is approximately three. In 2002, one of the highest nesting activity years since the beginning of the patrol program (1986), there were six nests found within the analysis area. The 2004 season had two nests within the analysis area, both were found by BNP monitors. Current nesting activity does not seem to indicate compaction from vehicles, either by visitors or from the existing 13 oil and gas operators, is causing a negative affect.

Recent nesting activity seems to support the idea that existing traffic levels (approximately 381,449 vehicles (2003) on the Gulf beach) do not currently have a measurable effect on nesting sea turtles. Looking at nesting data collected over the past 20 years for the action area, and given that most nests are found and removed from the beach by NPS staff, the potential impact of vibrations to eggs and crushing of nests would appear to be minimal. The chance that hatchlings could be killed by vehicle use at night along the stretch of beach within the action area of the project is real, but minimal.

There is the very small chance that the four sea turtle species (loggerhead, green, hawksbill, or leatherback) would be directly impacted by vehicle use on the beach, including the crushing of stranded turtles and undiscovered nests or hatchlings. Impacts that are more likely to occur would be indirect impacts, including noise and vibration to nests or hatchlings; and direct impacts from night- time lighting, from vehicles and project area lighting that may cause changes in sea turtle behavior can affect these species. All of the existing 13 oil and gas operations located throughout the park are located a sufficient distance behind the foredunes so that any night lighting would not shine onto the beach. The NPS conservation efforts related to these sea turtles are conducted to promote and enhance their recovery. Please refer to the measures employed for use in the Kemp's ridley sea turtle effort as measures used to assist this and other species of sea turtle.

Existing vehicle access along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts on sea turtles within the analysis area.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative A, No Action, cumulative impacts on sea turtles would result primarily from vehicle access along the Gulf beach from the continuing operation of 13 nonfederal oil and gas operations within the park, future drilling and production of up to 16 wells projected in the park's reasonably foreseeable development scenario, park staff, and visitors. As some oil and gas operations are developed in the park, others would be plugged, abandoned, and reclaimed; therefore, impacts would be distributed over time. Leaks and spills from oil and gas operations could be serious, with negligible to moderate, impacts on sea turtles. Spills from oil and gas operations in the Gulf of Mexico, including tanker traffic, could be transported by water onto the Gulf beach shoreline, causing widespread impacts and resulting in long-term clean-up and remediation. Mitigation measures are expected to substantially reduce the impacts.

The risk of impacting one of the four species of sea turtle (loggerhead, green, hawksbill, and leatherback), however, is reduced to a much greater degree because of the limited possibility of encountering one on the seashore. This is particularly true within the existing areas of oil and gas operation. As night driving by all companies is restricted during the sea turtle nesting season, the chance of injuring an adult is remote, especially for the green, hawksbill and leatherback sea turtles. The greatest potential for a direct, adverse impact would occur from vehicle traffic crushing an undocumented nest or emerging hatchlings, and causing hatchling mortality due to vehicle rutting.

Cumulative impacts on sea turtles throughout the park are expected to result in short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts localized along the Gulf beach. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts on sea turtles, primarily along the Gulf shoreline.

Conclusion

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on sea turtles; however, existing vehicle use on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts on sea turtles within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park in the Gulf of Mexico, and vehicle access along the Gulf beach, would result in short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts localized along the Gulf beach. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to

moderate, indirect, adverse impacts on sea turtles, primarily along the Gulf shoreline. No impairment to the sea turtles would result from the implementation of this alternative.

Impacts of Alternative B, Proposed Action, on Sea Turtles

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced.

Existing impacts on sea turtles within the analysis area would be similar to Alternative A, No Action, with localized, short to long-term, direct and indirect, negligible to minor, adverse impacts associated with vehicle use along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach.

BNP would use the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach to access its proposed expanded well pad located approximately 6,400 feet west of the Gulf of Mexico beach. BNP would be required to confine vehicle use above the “wet-line” and apply other mitigation measures specifically designed to avoid or minimize impacts on sea turtles (Tables 3, 4, and 5 for additional mitigation measures and operating stipulations). As described above under No Action, vehicles could compact and rut beach sands, and if poorly maintained, could drip or leak motor oil, coolant, and other lubricants on the beach.

There has been vehicle traffic, both from visitors and heavy equipment operators, on the Gulf beach for over 50 years with no documented case of a nesting sea turtle being crushed within the park. The risk to a sea turtle in the analysis area of this project is reduced when looking at past nesting activity. The average number of nests per year over a five-year span (between 2000 and 2004), for the first 6.9 miles of south beach is 2.0 nests. Current nesting activity does not seem to indicate compaction of sand from vehicles, either by the public or from the operator, is causing a negative affect. During the peak sea turtle nesting season, from April 16 to June 30, drilling would not likely take place. However, there are six operational conditions (Table 4) that may require drilling during the peak sea turtle nesting season. The primary impacts would be obstacles to emerging hatchlings from unfilled ruts and the possibility of crushing both hatchlings and eggs in undetected nests. The requirements for daytime driving only and trained staff accompanying equipment and larger trucks down the beach will reduce the potential for impacts to hatchlings.

The four species of sea turtles (loggerhead, green, hawksbill, and leatherback) nest primarily at night and hatchling emergence is usually at night or very early in the morning. As the numbers of nests in the park and within the project area are historically few, the impact on these species is expected to be less than for Kemp’s Ridley sea turtles. Therefore, the risk of impacting one of these species of sea turtles is greatly reduced because of the limited possibility of encountering one on the seashore. As night driving by BNP would be restricted during the sea turtle nesting season, the chance of injuring an adult is remote, especially for the green, hawksbill and leatherback sea turtles. The greatest potential for a direct, adverse impact is to the loggerhead and any remaining undiscovered sea turtle nests. The only real potential for impacts is from vehicle traffic resulting in the crushing of undocumented nests or emerging hatchlings, and causing hatchling mortality due to vehicle tracks and rutting. There is still a risk of injury or mortality from BNP truck traffic, but visitor use of the Gulf beach (pick-up trucks and recreational vehicles/motor homes) increases to its highest point during the month of July, August and September, this alternative is less likely to cause direct impacts to the turtle; however, it would be minimal in the near and long-term.

Vehicle access along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach would result in localized, short to long-term, direct and indirect, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on sea turtles. Mitigation

measures and monitoring of the proposed project would reduce the potential impact on sea turtles, and help to ensure that the project is not likely to adversely affect these species.

Cumulative Impact

Cumulative impacts on sea turtles throughout the park would be similar to those described under No Action, with short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts localized along the Gulf beach; but in the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts on sea turtles, primarily along the Gulf shoreline.

Conclusion

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. If the wells are placed into production, vehicle access along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach; in addition to existing vehicle access along the beach would result in localized, short to long-term, direct and indirect, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on sea turtles within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts would be similar to those described under No Action, with short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct and indirect, adverse impacts localized along the Gulf beach; but in the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts on sea turtles, primarily along the Gulf shoreline. No impairment to sea turtles would result from implementation of this alternative.

Eastern Brown Pelican

Affected Environment

Eastern Brown Pelicans (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) are federally and state listed as endangered. This bird's population fell to less than 100 birds between 1967 and 1974 (TPWD, <http://tpwd.state.tx.us/nature/endang/birds/bpelican.htm>). It is a coastal inhabitant whose range includes the southern United States and northern South America - from North Carolina to Venezuela and Trinidad in the Atlantic and from British Columbia to Chile on the Pacific coast.

This species is found along salt bays, beaches, and oceans. It is generally found near shallow waters adjacent to the coast, especially on sheltered bays. Occasionally Brown Pelicans are seen well out to sea. Brown Pelicans feed almost entirely on fish including menhaden, smelt, and anchovies but can occasionally feed on crustaceans.

Brown pelicans nest in colonies on isolated islands where they are safe from predators. These islands may be either bare or rocky or covered with small mangroves, shrubs, or other trees. Stray individuals may appear on freshwater lakes inland. Nests may be a simple scrape, a heap of debris with a depression on the top, or a large stick nest located in a tree. Breeding season generally begins in early March and lasting until August. After the breeding season, flocks move north along both Atlantic and Pacific coasts. These birds return southward to warmer waters by winter. Small numbers of immatures regularly wander inland in summer, especially in the Southwest (Peterson Multimedia Guides, <http://www.petersononline.com/birds/month/brpe/index.html>).

Eastern Brown Pelicans occur in the park year-round along both the Gulf and Laguna Madre sides of Padre Island. Individuals utilize the park for resting and foraging, and are typically found in the nearshore and washover habitats. Some individuals migrate south during the winter months and return during the breeding season. Brown Pelicans forage along the Gulf beach shoreline searching for fish near the surface of the water.

In 1993, Dr. Allan Chaney recorded 356 Brown Pelicans over 64 miles of beach between Yarborough Pass and Port Mansfield Channel during a 1992-1993 shorebird survey. Twelve individuals were observed on the Laguna Madre shoreline while the remaining 344 individuals were observed in the washover channels located south of the 33 mile marker. Forty-four individuals were observed between the park's north boundary and the 6.5 mile mark (Chaney *et. al.*, 1993a). In 1995, 553 birds were surveyed along the Gulf beach between the park's northern boundary and Yarborough Pass (Chaney *et. al.*, 1995b). In comparison, only one Brown Pelican was documented along the Laguna Madre shoreline between Yarborough Pass and the park's northern boundary (Chaney *et. al.*, 1995a). It is evident that Brown Pelicans prefer the Gulf beach shoreline instead of the Laguna Madre shoreline.

Brown Pelicans are generally found along the Gulf beach tide line in the morning hours and along the Laguna Madre shoreline and washover channels located in the southern portion of the park in the afternoons. When observed in the washover channels, Brown Pelicans were generally associated with Double Crested Cormorants, gulls, and terns. Brown Pelicans are not observed in other habitats within the park.

Based on nearly thirty years of park colonial waterbird census data, Brown Pelicans have not been documented nesting within the park (TCWD, http://texascoastalprogram.fws.gov/Texas_Colonial_Waterbird_Census_2002.xls). However, they do nest on an island located in Corpus Christi Bay, which is located approximately 20 miles from the park and on islands located in the Laguna Madre outside of the park.

Impacts of Alternative A, No Action, on Eastern Brown Pelican

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts to the Eastern Brown Pelican. However, existing impacts on Eastern Brown Pelicans in the analysis area would continue as the result of vehicle access and visitor uses along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach and continuing operation of the two gas pipelines, and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well.

Park staff, 13 oil and gas operations, and an estimated 278,458 park visitors (49% of total visitation or 73% of annual Gulf beach visitation) use the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach for vehicular access. Thirty-five percent (133,507 visitors) take the opportunity to access remote beach areas south of the 10 mile marker, such as Yarborough Pass and the Port Mansfield Channel that are accessible only to four-wheel drive vehicles. Park staff conducts routine park operations along the beach. Vehicles on the Gulf beach would include two and 4-wheel drive cars and trucks, recreational vehicles, and on occasion larger vehicles associated with routine maintenance activities at the oil and gas sites located throughout the park. Vehicle traffic associated with oil and gas operations normally use -wheel drive trucks, however, a large vehicle like a pumper-truck, would travel the beach corridor approximately every 10 days. Poorly maintained vehicles could drip or leak motor oil, coolant, and other lubricants on the beach. Vehicles associated with the continuing operation of 13 oil and operations throughout the park that require access through this 6.9 mile segment of beach, are required by the NPS to drive above the tide line, which is generally farther away from the shorebirds that are found on the Gulf beach. The number of oil and gas-related vehicles are few; and operators are free to come and go to their operations to perform work specified in their approved plans of operations. These vehicles are not monitored and are expected to be driven at the posted speed limit of 15 or 25 mph.

Visitor activities on the beach include camping, fishing, swimming, wading, picnicking, nature viewing, and beachcombing. Visitor activities and vehicles traveling within or close to the "wet-zone" would displace Eastern Brown Pelicans and cause them to take flight. They most likely

would fly along the shoreline to another suitable location and land, or they could fly offshore. This displacement would be temporary since shorebirds disturbed by vehicles or park visitors are generally seen landing a short distance away and continuing to perform their pre-disturbance behavior. Poorly maintained vehicles could drip or leak motor oil, coolant, and other lubricants. The intensity of impacts would be variable, depending on number of vehicles using the beach on a given day. Impacts would be highest during the primary visitor use period from May through September, peaking in August; and would be concentrated in the first 5 miles of Gulf beach where most visitor use occurs.

Existing vehicle access and visitor use along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct, adverse impacts on Eastern Brown Pelicans within the analysis area.

Cumulative Impact

Under Alternative A, No Action, cumulative impacts on Eastern Brown Pelican would occur from visitor uses, and vehicle access along the Gulf beach by the park, visitors, and oil and gas operators as a result of the continuing operation of 13 nonfederal oil and gas operations and future drilling and production of up to 16 wells projected in the park's reasonably foreseeable development scenario. As some oil and gas operations are developed in the park, others would be plugged, abandoned, and reclaimed, and therefore, impacts would be distributed over time. Cumulative impacts of visitor uses and vehicle access along the Gulf beach would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct, adverse impacts on the Eastern Brown Pelican; but in the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts on the Eastern Brown Pelican, primarily along the Gulf shoreline.

Conclusion

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on the Eastern Brown Pelican. However, existing visitor uses and vehicle use on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct, adverse impacts on Eastern Brown Pelican within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts from visitor uses and vehicle access along the Gulf beach by the park, visitors, and operators of existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, are expected to result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct, adverse impacts. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be long-term and widespread, ranging from negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts along the Gulf shoreline. No impairment to the Eastern Brown Pelican would result from implementation of this alternative.

Impacts of Alternative B, Proposed Action, on Eastern Brown Pelican

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced.

Existing impacts on Eastern Brown Pelican within the analysis area would be similar to Alternative A, No Action, with localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct, adverse impacts on Eastern Brown Pelican within the analysis area from visitor uses and vehicle access on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach.

BNP would use a 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach to access its proposed expanded well pad. Vehicles would displace Eastern Brown Pelicans causing them to take flight and either fly along the shoreline to another suitable location and land, or fly offshore. This displacement would be temporary, but potentially more frequent than those of the public, especially during the higher

frequency of heavy vehicle use during the well pad expansion and construction of additional flowlines, and placement and removal of the drill rig. Shorebirds disturbed by park visitors are generally seen landing a short distance away and continuing to perform their pre-disturbance behavior, and this is expected to be the same for the Eastern Brown Pelicans for the duration of the drilling project.

BNP would be required to confine vehicle use above the “wet-line” (see Tables 3, 4, and 5 for additional mitigation measures and operating stipulations). This zone is generally farther away from the shorebirds that are found on the Gulf beach. Additionally, large vehicles associated with this project would be grouped together prior to entering the beach, escorted to the site, and limited to a reduced speed of 15 mph, versus the posted speed limit of 25 mph for park visitors. This should reduce the amount of disturbance on the Eastern Brown Pelican, as reducing speed and the number of times the bird is displaced would lessen the overall impact to the species. It is known that reduced speed does have less of an affect on many shorebirds. It is expected that as the larger trucks approach, the birds would take flight no matter what the speed, due in part to the size of the vehicle and greater noise generated. As a result of mitigation measures, the intensity of impacts of vehicle use on the shoreline would be reduced.

Cumulative Impact

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, cumulative impacts on Eastern Brown Pelican throughout the park would be similar to those described under No Action, with visitor uses and vehicle access along the Gulf beach resulting in localized, short-term, negligible to minor, direct, adverse impacts on the Eastern Brown Pelican. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to minor, indirect, adverse impacts on the Eastern Brown Pelican.

Conclusion

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. BNP’s vehicle access above the “wet-line” along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, in addition to existing visitor uses and vehicle access within this beach corridor, would result in localized, short to long-term negligible to minor, direct, adverse impacts on Eastern Brown Pelican within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts would be similar to those described under Alternative A, No Action, with visitor uses and vehicle access along the Gulf beach resulting in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct, adverse impacts to Eastern Brown Pelican. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts on the Eastern Brown Pelican. No impairment to Eastern Brown Pelican would result from implementation of this alternative.

Black Tern and Piping Plover

Affected Environment

The **Black Tern** (*Chlidonias niger*) is considered a species of concern at the federal level, and there is no critical habitat designated within the national seashore.

Black Terns inhabit temperate grassland, freshwater lake, freshwater rivers, prairies, lakeshores and marshes with fairly dense cattail or other marsh vegetation and pockets of open water (Null, 1997). The breeding habitat for Black Terns consists of dead canes of marsh or on floating masses of dead plants. Black Terns breed in north central United States northward into Canada and the Northwest Territories. Sporadic nesting is observed in California, Oregon, and Kansas. Wintering habitat is located along the Pacific coast of Mexico, Central and South America and

the northern coast of South America. Non-breeding summer habitat consists of marine and coastal areas located along the Gulf of Mexico (Dunn and Agro, 1995).

Black Terns forage on insects such as dragonflies, moths, grasshoppers, and beetles, and freshwater fish when at the breeding grounds. Prey consists of small marine fish including anchovies and silversides, and they will eat crayfish and mollusks. Terns are seen foraging in the coastal waters off Padre Island National Seashore during the summer months. The Black Tern is a spring and fall migrant through the park, and is a common summer resident along the Gulf shore within Padre Island National Seashore. No breeding has been documented along the Texas coast (Rappole and Blacklock, 1985). Terns generally nest in colonies from March to early August.

In a 1994 – 1995 survey, 5,107 Black Terns were documented in the park, with three times as many black terns documented on the Laguna Madre side of the park than on the Gulf beach (Chaney *et. al.*, 1995b). These high totals were found in August, prior to their fall migration.

The **Piping Plover** (*Charadrius melodus*), one of the least common members of the plover family, is considered threatened both federally and by the state of Texas. The population is currently estimated to be approximately 1,400 pairs (USFWS, <http://pipingplover.gws.gov/overview.html>).

The Piping Plover is a shorebird that migrates from Nova Scotia south to North Carolina and winters along the Gulf Coast from Florida to Mexico, along the Atlantic Coast from Florida to North Carolina, and in the Caribbean. They are found on sandy beaches, lakeshores, dunes, and often well above the water line (Sibley, 2000).

Piping Plovers breed along prairie-rivers and on alkali wetlands of the Northern Great Plains, sandy beaches along Great Lakes shorelines, and Atlantic coast beaches. These birds nest in shallow depressions built in the sand with both parents incubating the eggs and exhibiting a monogamous mating system. Breeding can occur between March and August with both fledglings and parents leaving the nest by September. It is clear that direct interference of nests by vehicles, humans, and dogs significantly affects breeding success (TPWD, <http://tpwd.state.tx.us/nature/ending/birds/piplover.htm>). Piping Plovers disturbed during nesting by flooding or other disturbance may abandon the nest and establish a second nest in the vicinity at a new location (USFWS, <http://pipingplover.gws.gov/overview.html>).

Piping Plovers forage mostly on benthic invertebrates, insects, and crustaceans found within the inter-tidal areas of ocean beaches, wash over areas, mudflats, sand flats, wrack lines, and shorelines of coastal ponds, lagoons or salt marshes. Piping Plovers have been documented defending feeding territories, and foraging on benthic invertebrates and insect larvae along both the Laguna Madre and Gulf beach inter-tidal areas within the park.

Piping Plovers have been documented throughout the park as a winter and summer resident and fall/spring migrant (Chaney *et. al.*, 1993a, 1993b, 1995a, and 1995b). Piping Plovers are generally found along the Laguna Madre, Gulf beach, and washover channels within the park and occur at the park 11 months of the year with the exception of February (Chaney *et. al.*, 1993a and 1993b), with the highest concentrations occurring between August and December. September typically has the highest numbers (Chaney *et. al.*, 1995b) of Piping Plovers found in the park. Padre Island National Seashore protects substantial acreage of wintering habitat for the Piping Plover, with the most important area being the broad wind tidal flats located at the north boundary of the park. It is estimated that between 60-65% of all Piping Plovers winter in South Texas (Chaney *et. al.*, 1995a).

From 1992 – 1993, a study documented 602 plovers over the entire 60 miles of south beach, with 400 of these being found along the Gulf beach foreshore (Chaney *et. al.*, 1993a). Of the 600 birds observed, 87 Plovers occurred between the zero and 12-mile mark accounting for nearly 14% of the total number of Plovers counted (Chaney *et. al.*, 1993a). In 1994 – 1995, 150 plovers were documented between the zero and 15-mile mark on the Gulf Beach with the majority of these inhabiting the Gulf beach foreshore (Chaney *et. al.*, 1995b).

No nesting has been documented in south Texas or Padre Island National Seashore to date, and there is no critical habitat designated for this species. In 2000, the US Fish and Wildlife Service proposed 80% of the park as Piping Plover critical habitat. Final habitat designation figures did not include Padre Island National Seashore as critical habitat. Part of the reason was that the species is already protected by existing NPS regulations, policies, and management measures, and designating critical habitat would not provide a greater level of protection.

Impacts of Alternative A, No Action, on Black Tern, and Piping Plover

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on Black Terns and Piping Plovers. However, existing impacts on Black Terns and Piping Plovers in the analysis area would continue as the result of vehicle access and visitor uses along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach and continuing operation of the two gas pipelines, and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well.

Park staff, 13 oil and gas operations, and an estimated 278,458 park visitors (49% of total visitation or 73% of annual Gulf beach visitation) use the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach for vehicular access. Thirty-five percent (133,507 visitors) take the opportunity to access remote beach areas south of the 10 mile marker, such as Yarbrough Pass and the Port Mansfield Channel, that are accessible only to four-wheel drive vehicles. Park staff conduct routine park operations along the beach. Vehicles on the Gulf beach would include two and 4-wheel drive cars and trucks, recreational vehicles, and on occasion larger vehicles associated with routine maintenance activities at the oil and gas sites located throughout the park. Vehicle traffic associated with oil and gas operations normally use 4-wheel drive trucks, however, a large vehicle like a pumper-truck, would travel the beach corridor approximately every 10 days. Vehicles would rut the beach sand. There would be some loss of benthic organisms due to crushing by tires and changes in the aerobic conditions of the compressed wetted sand environment. As noted in the wildlife section of this chapter, in a study conducted by Texas A&M, Center for Coastal Studies (Englehard and Withers 1997), it was found that benthic organisms recovered quickly, within 10 days of the disturbance, following mechanical raking of the beach. It is expected that similar recovery of the benthic organisms would occur in the case of infrequent vehicle travel in the wet zone. Poorly maintained vehicles could drip or leak motor oil, coolant, and other lubricants on the beach. Vehicles associated with the continuing operation of 13 oil and gas operations throughout the park that require access through this 6.9 mile segment of beach, are required by the NPS to drive above the tide line, which is generally farther away from the shorebirds that are found on the Gulf beach. The number of oil and gas-related vehicles are few; and operators are free to come and go to their operations to perform work specified in their approved plans of operations. These vehicles are not monitored and are expected to be driven at the posted speed limit of 15 to 25 mph.

Black Tern prefer the “wet-zone” along the Gulf beach for resting, loafing, and feeding while Piping Plovers utilize the Laguna Madre wind-tidal flats and Gulf beach for foraging and resting. Benthic invertebrates are the primary food source for Piping Plovers.

Visitor uses on the beach include camping, fishing, swimming, wading, picnicking, nature viewing, and beachcombing. Visitor activities and vehicles traveling within or close to the “wet-zone” would displace Black Terns and Piping Plovers and cause them to take flight. They most likely would fly along the shoreline to another suitable location and land, or they could fly offshore. This displacement would be temporary since shorebirds disturbed by vehicles or park visitors are generally seen landing a short distance away and continuing to perform their pre-disturbance behavior. Poorly maintained vehicles could drip or leak motor oil, coolant, and other lubricants. The intensity of impacts would be variable, depending on number of vehicles using the beach on a given day. Impacts would be highest during the primary visitor use period from May through September, peaking in August, and would be concentrated in the first five miles of Gulf beach.

Existing vehicle access and visitor use along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct, adverse impacts on Black Terns and Piping Plovers within the analysis area.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative A, No Action, cumulative impacts on Black Terns and Piping Plovers would occur from visitor uses and vehicle access along the Gulf beach by park staff, visitors, and oil and gas operators as a result of the continuing operation of 13 nonfederal oil and gas operations and future drilling and production of up to 16 wells projected in the park’s reasonably foreseeable development scenario. As some oil and gas operations are developed in the park, others would be plugged, abandoned, and reclaimed, and therefore, impacts would be distributed over time. Cumulative impacts of visitor uses and vehicle access along the Gulf beach would continue to cause these shorebirds to be flushed, resulting in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct, adverse impacts on Black Terns and Piping Plovers. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts on these species, primarily along the park’s shorelines.

Conclusion

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on Black Tern and Piping Plover; however, existing visitor uses and vehicle access on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct, adverse impacts on these species within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts from visitor uses and vehicle access along the Gulf beach by the park, visitors, and operators of existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, are expected to result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct, adverse impacts. However, in the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be long-term and widespread, ranging from negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts. No impairment to Black Tern and Piping Plover would result from implementation of this alternative.

Impacts of Alternative B, Proposed Action, on Black Tern, and Piping Plover

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced.

Existing impacts on Black Terns and Piping Plovers within the analysis area would be similar to Alternative A, No Action, with localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct, adverse impacts on these species within the analysis area from visitor uses and vehicle access on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, and continuing operation of the two gas pipelines, and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well.

BNP would use a 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach to access its proposed expanded well pad. Vehicles would displace terns and Piping Plovers causing them to take flight and either fly along the shoreline to another suitable location and land, or fly offshore. This displacement would be temporary. Shorebirds disturbed by park visitors are generally seen landing a short distance away and continuing to perform their pre-disturbance behavior, and this is expected to be the same for the terns and Piping Plovers for the duration of the drilling project.

BNP would be required to confine vehicle use above the “wet-line” (see Tables 3, 4, and 5 for additional mitigation measures and operating stipulations). This zone is generally farther away from the shorebirds that are found on the Gulf beach. Additionally, large vehicles associated with this project would be grouped together prior to entering the beach, escorted to the site, and limited to a reduced speed of 15 mph, versus the posted speed limit of 25 mph for park visitors. This should reduce the amount of disturbance on the Black Terns and Piping Plover, as reducing speed and the number of times the bird is displaced would lessen the overall impact to them. It is known that reduced speed does have less of an effect on many shorebirds. It is expected that as the larger trucks approach, the birds would take flight no matter what the speed, due in part to the size of the vehicle and greater noise generated. As a result of mitigation measures, the intensity of impacts of vehicle use on the shoreline would be reduced.

The proposed project is expected to take place between December and July, which is the time of the year when the highest concentrations of Piping Plovers occur at the park. Based on previous studies, approximately 14% of the total Piping Plovers occurring in the park are likely to be utilizing this segment of Gulf beach. Piping Plovers utilize both sides of the park depending on available habitat and time of day, but do not nest at Padre Island.

Existing visitor uses and vehicle access along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct, adverse impacts on Black Tern, and Piping Plover.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, cumulative impacts on Black Terns, and Piping Plovers throughout the park would be similar to those described under No Action, with visitor uses and vehicle access along the Gulf beach resulting in localized, short to long-term, direct, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on these species. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts on Black Tern and Piping Plover.

Conclusion

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. BNP's vehicle access above the “wet-line” along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, in addition to existing vehicle access and visitor uses along this segment of beach would result in localized, short to long-term negligible, direct, adverse impacts on Black Terns and Piping Plovers. Cumulative impacts would be similar to those described under Alternative A, No Action, with vehicle use along the Gulf beach resulting in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, direct, adverse impacts on Black Terns and Piping Plovers. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate, indirect, adverse impacts on Black Terns and Piping Plovers. No impairment to Black Tern, and Piping Plover would result from implementation of this alternative.

Peregrine and Northern Aplomado Falcons

Affected Environment

The **Peregrine Falcon** (*Falco peregrinus*) has been federally de-listed but is still listed as endangered at the state level. The Peregrine Falcon has nearly worldwide distribution, thriving in a great variety of habitats from arctic tundra to tropical rain forests. In North America, this species is best known as inhabitants of canyons and cliffs, though it has been documented to reside amongst the skyscrapers of large cities.

The Peregrine Falcon is a migratory species that winters along the Gulf of Mexico and as far south as Central and South America. They are known as common winter inhabitants of the southern portion of Padre Island National Seashore, arriving sometime in early fall and departing mid-May (Chaney *et. al.*, 1993a). This falcon is generally only seen twice a year as it migrates through the state in spring and fall (TPWD, <http://tpwd.state.tx.us/nature/ending/birds/peregrine.htm>).

Peregrines breed in a wide range of habitats including the edge of cliffs, raised mounds on the ground in bare open spaces, in hollow tree stumps, and ledges of large city buildings. Peregrines tend to return to the same site annually. Breeding season begins in early March in the south and mid-May in the north. A single brood of three to four eggs are laid in a hollow scrape with no materials added to it. Females closely tend their young for the first 14 days, but leave them more each day as they grow. The nestlings fly at 35-42 days, but appear to be dependent on the adults for an additional two months.

This species predaes upon waterbirds but normally does not attack ducks that are sitting on the water. Those individuals who have become city dwellers are most likely attracted to the high populations of Rock Doves (pigeons). They typically feed on Neotropical migrants, waterfowl, and shorebirds while in the area of Padre Island National Seashore. No critical habitat has been designated for this species at the park.

Peregrine Falcons are an increasingly common migrant at the park, especially in the fall, and they are a rare winter resident. Peregrine Falcons hunt on broad mudflats along the Laguna Madre shoreline, and rest on any higher elevation, typically on the foredunes along the Gulf beach (Chaney *et. al.*, 1995b). They rarely predate shorebirds that forage and rest on the Gulf beach. These birds are generally concentrated in the southern portion of Padre Island National Seashore, which is unique in that it is a main component of the migration route "staging area," particularly for juveniles, during the spring and fall migration (Maechtle, 1993). From actual counts, more than 2,000 Peregrine Falcons have utilized this area annually during their fall migration (Maechtle, 1993). The Gulf beach is a very important stopover area for foraging, resting, and is a landmark guide for many migratory birds (Chaney *et. al.*, 1993a). Padre Island National Seashore and South Padre Island are the only known localities in the Western Hemisphere where Peregrine Falcons can be found in such high concentrations during their spring migration.

The **Northern Aplomado Falcon** (*Falco femoralis septentrionalis*) is considered a rare species at Padre Island National Seashore. Over the past ten years, approximately four sightings of individual Northern Aplomado Falcons have occurred in the park along the main road, beach foredunes, and grasslands of the Northern ten miles of the park. These sporadic sightings generally occurred in winter and early spring. The most recent park sighting of a Northern Aplomado Falcon occurred in December 1999 on the park's northern boundary. Individuals sighted appear to be transients, and no established adult pairs, territories, or nests

have been documented within the park. The effects to this species are similar to those for the Peregrine Falcon and therefore, they are presented together.

Impacts of Alternative A, No Action, on Peregrine and Northern Aplomado Falcons

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on Peregrine and Northern Aplomado Falcons. However, impacts on the falcons in the analysis area would continue as the result of occasional forays by park staff, visitors, and oil and gas operators onto the Gulf foredunes.

Park staff, 13 oil and gas operations, and an estimated 278,458 park visitors (49% of total visitation or 73% of annual Gulf beach visitation) use the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach for vehicular access. Visitor uses along this segment of Gulf beach include camping, fishing, swimming, wading, picnicking, nature viewing, and beachcombing. Peregrine and Northern Aplomado Falcons rest on any high elevation within the park. Along this segment of Gulf beach, falcons have routinely been seen resting on foredunes. Park staff performing routine park operations, recreating visitors, and nonfederal oil and gas operators occasionally hike to/or over the foredunes into the backcountry. These activities on the dunes may displace a resting falcon and cause it to take flight. The potential for displacement would be highest during the primary visitor use period from May through September, peaking in August, and would be concentrated in the first 5 miles of Gulf beach.

Existing park and visitor uses along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach and the continuing operation of the two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well would result in localized, short-term, negligible, adverse impacts on Peregrine and Northern Aplomado Falcons within the analysis area.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative A, No Action, cumulative impacts on Peregrine and Northern Aplomado Falcons could occur from park activities, visitor uses, and oil and gas activities in the vicinity of the Gulf foredunes or Laguna Madre shoreline where falcons primarily rest or feed. Developments and activities that could impact these areas include the continuing operation of up to 13 nonfederal oil and gas operations, and future drilling and production of up to 16 wells projected in the park's reasonably foreseeable development scenario. As some oil and gas operations are developed in the park, others would be plugged, abandoned, and reclaimed and therefore, impacts would be distributed over time. Cumulative impacts would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on Peregrine and Northern Aplomado Falcons.

Conclusion

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on the Peregrine and Northern Aplomado Falcons. However, existing uses on the Gulf foredunes, result in localized, short-term, negligible, adverse impacts on the falcons. Cumulative impacts from park activities, visitor uses, and existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park on the Gulf foredunes and wind tidal flats along the Laguna Madre shore, are expected to result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on the Peregrine and Northern Aplomado Falcons. No impairment to the Peregrine Falcon and Northern Aplomado Falcon would result from implementation of this alternative.

Impacts of Alternative B, Proposed Action, on Peregrine and Northern Aplomado Falcons

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. Existing impacts on Peregrine and Northern Aplomado Falcons within

the analysis area would be similar to Alternative A, No Action, with localized, short to long-term, negligible, adverse impacts on the falcons resulting from occasional forays by park staff performing routine park operations, recreating visitors, and nonfederal oil and gas operators hiking to/or over the foredunes and displacing/flushing falcons.

The likelihood of a Peregrine or Northern Aplomado Falcon being affected by vehicular traffic along the Gulf beach is negligible. These falcons are not known to predate shorebirds along the Gulf shoreline; and resting is confined to high points, preferably on the dunes. Beach traffic might on occasion displace a resting Peregrine or Northern Aplomado Falcon from its perch on the foredunes, but the distance between beach traffic and the foredunes is sufficiently great to not cause falcons to normally do so.

Expansion of the well pad, construction of the additional flowlines, and drilling and production operation would not impact Peregrine Falcons. These activities would take place in grassland and wetland habitats. These areas are void of trees and shrubs that could be used for perching. In addition, these habitats are not suitable foraging habitats for the Peregrine falcon. Therefore, these habitats are not likely to be used to any degree other than when this species flies between park shorelines to forage or rest. The proposed drilling and production operation may provide structures that could be used for perching. Drilling and production equipment will be higher than the surrounding terrain and provide an opportunity for this species to perch. Since few perching structures exist and the historic use of oil and gas equipment by falcons, it is likely that equipment associated with this alternative could be used by these species. In addition, should the well be placed in production, BNP proposes to plant native willow shrubs or trees around the production facility to minimize visual impacts to visitors, and provide and perpetuate habitat for migratory birds. The additional perches that Peregrine and Northern Aplomado Falcons could use to rest, eat prey, and seek out prey; and the perpetuation of habitat for migratory birds which are one of the Peregrine's food sources, would result in localized and long-term, negligible, beneficial impacts, for the Peregrine and Northern Aplomado Falcons.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, cumulative impacts on Peregrine and Northern Aplomado Falcons throughout the park would be similar to those described under No Action, with localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts resulting from park activities, visitor uses, and existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park on the Gulf foredunes and wind tidal flats along the Laguna Madre shore.

Conclusion

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. The drill rig, production facilities, and BNP's planting of willow shrubs or trees around the production facility would provide additional perches for Peregrine and Northern Aplomado Falcons, resulting in localized and long-term, negligible, beneficial impacts, for the falcons. Cumulative impacts on Peregrine and Northern Aplomado Falcons throughout the park would be similar to those described under No Action, with localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts resulting from park activities, visitor uses, and existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park on the Gulf foredunes and wind tidal flats along the Laguna Madre shore. No impairment to the Peregrine Falcon and Northern Aplomado Falcon would result from implementation of this alternative.

White-tailed Hawk

Affected Environment

The **White-tailed Hawk** (*Buteo albicaudatus*) is not federally listed but is listed as threatened by the state. There is no critical habitat designated for this species in the park.

The White-tailed Hawk is a tropical and subtropical species ranging from southern Texas (year round) to Mexico and Central and South America: also some of the islands of the South Caribbean. Its preferred habitat includes open, semi-open, or thinly forested country, whether flat or hilly. In southern Texas, they are most visible in the grassland prairies near the coast, often where there are only scattered bushes, yuccas, or large cacti (Channing, <http://www.hawk-conservancy.org/priors/whitetailedhawk.html>). White-tailed Hawks are considered common to uncommon in south Texas (Rappole and Blacklock, 1994).

In southern Texas, where rabbits are abundant, White-tailed Hawks feed upon them extensively, although not exclusively. It has been known to take cotton rats, snakes, lizards, frogs, grasshoppers, cicadas, and beetles, and occasionally a quail or other bird. When the wind is favorable, the White-tailed Hawk resorts to hovering while hunting.

Breeding begins late January and usually ends in July (Baicich and Harrison, 1997). This Buteo builds a large nest of freshly broken twigs, often thorny ones, mixed with bunches of dry grass and lined with finer material, among which are some green sprays of mesquite or other plants. The nest is added to each year and may become quite large, measuring almost three feet across (Channing, <http://www.hawk-conservancy.org/priors/whitetailedhawk.shtml>).

Within the park, the White-tailed Hawk is common during the winter months and uncommon throughout spring, summer, and fall (McCracken and Clark, 1990).

White-tailed Hawks have been observed in grassland and wind-tidal flat habitats within the park. In 1993, four White-tailed Hawks were seen flying over the wind tidal flats between the 19 and 26-mile mark while 20 birds were observed between Yarbrough Pass and the north boundary (Chaney *et. al.*, 1993b and 1995a). White-tailed Hawks have been observed during the fall and winter months within the park. Less than 10% of the White-tailed Hawks documented in 1995 occurred over the Gulf beach habitat while the remaining 90% were seen flying over the wind tidal flats of the Laguna Madre (Chaney *et. al.*, 1995b). This indicates that the White-tailed Hawk generally prefers the western portion of the park.

Nesting accounts for White-tailed Hawks are rare. However, a single nest was documented in the park in 2002, in a grassland habitat located 6.5 miles south of the end of Park Road 22. The nest was built in a 6-foot huisache (*Acacia farnesiana*) and appeared to be have been used previously which may indicate that the hawk had been nesting for several years.

Impacts of Alternative A, No Action, on White-tailed Hawks

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach #2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 well would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on White-tailed Hawks. There are no existing impacts on White-tailed Hawks within the analysis area.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative A, No Action, cumulative impacts on White-tailed Hawks throughout the park could result from the continuing operation of 13 nonfederal oil and gas operations within the park on 349 acres, park development on 391 acres, and future drilling and production of up to 16 wells projected in the park's reasonably foreseeable development scenario on up to 241.75 acres that may be located within the park's grasslands and wind-tidal flats preferred by this

species. As some oil and gas operations are developed in the park, others would be plugged, abandoned, and reclaimed, and therefore, impacts would be distributed over time. Other activities that could contribute to impacting this species include prescribed fires, routine park operations, and recreational activities. Cumulative impacts on White-tailed Hawks throughout the park are expected to be localized near developments, with short to long-term, negligible, adverse impacts.

Conclusion

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on the White-tailed Hawk. There are no existing impacts within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts from park developments and operations, recreational activities, existing and future oil and gas operations that may be located within the park's grasslands and wind-tidal flats preferred by this species would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible, adverse impacts on the White-tailed Hawk.

Impacts of Alternative B, Proposed Action, on White-tailed Hawks

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced.

Expansion of the existing Dunn-Peach # 1 well pad would directly impact 1.24 acres of grassland habitat preferred by the White-tailed Hawk. If the wells do not go into production, 3.17 acres would be reclaimed, resulting in localized, short-term, minor adverse impacts on White-tailed Hawk until the site is satisfactorily reclaimed and habitat returned.

However, if the wells are placed in production, the well pad (3.52 acres) would be reduced to 2.02 acres. Additional flowlines construction would re-disturb 1.7 acres adjacent to the access road,. The pipeline corridor has been previously disturbed for the Dunn-Peach # 1 well flowline installation and mitigations measures are currently in place. The potential for leaks and spills exists during all phases of oil and gas operations, resulting in impacts that could be serious on a very local level, with minor to major, short-term adverse impacts. However, with the mitigation measures included with this alternative, the intensity of impacts would be reduced. Expansion of the well pad and construction of the additional flowlines, and drilling and production of the wells would cause the loss of habitat for the White-tailed Hawk, resulting in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts.

If the wells are placed in production, BNP proposes to plant native willow shrubs or trees around the production facility to minimize visual impacts to visitors, and provide and perpetuate habitat for migratory birds. The trees would provide additional perches for White-tailed Hawks to rest, eat prey, seek prey, and possibly nest in. Further, the drill rig and production facilities may also provide additional perches for this species. These additional perches would result in localized and long-term, negligible, beneficial impacts, for the White-tailed Hawk.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, cumulative impacts on White-tailed Hawks throughout the park would be similar to those described under No Action, with park developments and operations, recreational activities, existing and future oil and gas operations that may be located within the park's grasslands and wind-tidal flats preferred by this species resulting in localized, short- to long-term, negligible, adverse impacts on the White-tailed Hawk.

Conclusion

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced. BNP's proposed well pad expansion pad would directly impact 1.24

acres of grassland habitat preferred by the White-tailed Hawk, resulting in localized, short-term, minor adverse impacts on White-tailed Hawk until the site is satisfactorily reclaimed and habitat returned. However, the drill rig and production facility and BNP's planting of willow shrubs or trees around the production facility would provide additional perches for White-tailed Hawks, resulting in localized and long-term, negligible, beneficial impacts. Cumulative impacts throughout the park would be similar to those described under No Action, with park developments and operations, recreational activities, existing and future oil and gas operations that may be located within the park's grasslands and wind-tidal flats preferred by this species resulting in localized, short- to long-term, negligible, adverse impacts on the White-tailed Hawk. No impairment to the White-tailed Hawk would result from implementation of this alternative.

Loggerhead Shrikes and Neotropical Migratory Songbirds

Affected Environment

The **Loggerhead Shrike** (*Lanius ludovicianus*) is considered a species of concern at the federal level. All populations within the United States seem to be declining which has been attributed to the loss of habitat. This species is found throughout most of the United States, Mexico, and south-central Canada. It's wintering range includes the southern United States and into Mexico. Loggerhead Shrikes prefer open country such as savannas, prairie, and farmland with patches of trees or shrubs present. This species is a permanent resident throughout most of the state but is uncommon to rare in southern Texas (Rappole and Blacklock, 1994).

Shrikes are often found hunting from low perches where they can strike their prey quickly and return to the perch. They do not have talons and kill with a stunning blow from their beaks. They are known for their unique habit of impaling their prey on thorns or barb-wired fences and returning to feed later. Loggerhead Shrikes forage on insects in the summer and mice in winter. This species is solitary except for the breeding season, which begins in early May and continues into mid-July. Nests are constructed of twigs, bark, and other materials and usually found in isolated small trees. Loggerhead Shrikes can produce up to two broods annually.

Loggerhead shrikes commonly occur in park grasslands throughout the park and black willow and small shrub habitats that occur in the northern section of the park. This species is common during the spring, fall, and winter (McCracken and Clark, 1990) and considered rare in summer (Rappole and Blacklock, 1994). In 1997, a Loggerhead shrike was captured and banded in a dune area near Bird Island Basin (Blacklock *et. al.*, 1997). There has been no documented nesting of Loggerhead Shrikes at Padre Island National Seashore.

Padre Island National Seashore provides migratory habitat for a broad number of **Neotropical migratory songbirds** that occur within the park during the spring and fall migrations. Based on Executive Order 13186, Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds, Padre Island National Seashore has imposed the mitigation measures outlined in Tables 3 and 4 to protect these resources from impacts associated with oil and gas operations within the park.

Impacts of alternative A, No Action, on Loggerhead Shrikes and Neotropical Migratory Songbirds

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on Loggerhead shrikes and Neotropical migratory songbirds. However, impacts on Loggerhead shrikes and Neotropical migratory songbirds would continue as the result of continuing operation of two existing pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well within the analysis area.

Existing operation of the two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well located within the analysis area, would continue to impact grassland habitat preferred by these species. Routine maintenance along the two pipeline corridors would include accessing the pipeline corridor by truck or ATV to inspect surface equipment, and on an annual basis to excavate small sections of the lines to inspect pipeline integrity. On occasion, a backhoe/front-loader would be used to excavate and replace segments of pipe. The occasional presence of vehicles and work crews, and associated engine noise could displace Loggerhead shrikes and Neotropical migratory songbirds during the occasional, short periods that maintenance activities are being conducted along these segments of pipeline. The resulting disturbance would likely cause this species to take flight and move to other suitable habitat nearby. There is a potential for the pipelines to leak or rupture, releasing hydrocarbon products and contaminating soil. Impacts from spills could be localized, with minor to major, short-term adverse impacts on these species. However, with the mitigation measures and prompt response in the event of a spill, the intensity of impacts would be reduced. The continuing operation of the two pipeline segments and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well within the analysis area would result in localized, short-term, negligible, adverse impacts on Loggerhead shrikes and Neotropical migratory songbirds, for the long life of these pipelines, which could be 20 years or longer.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative A, No Action, cumulative impacts on Loggerhead shrikes and Neotropical migratory songbirds on grassland habitat preferred by these species throughout the park could result from the continuing operation of 13 nonfederal oil and gas operations within the park on 349 acres, park development on 391 acres, and future drilling and production of up to 16 wells projected in the park's reasonably foreseeable development scenario on up to 241.75 acres. As some oil and gas operations are developed in the park, others would be plugged, abandoned, and reclaimed, and therefore, impacts would be distributed over time, resulting in cumulative impacts, localized near development within grasslands throughout the park, with short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts. Leaks and spills from oil and gas operations would be localized, with minor to major, adverse impacts on grasslands. However, with the application of mitigation measures and prompt response in the event of a spill, impacts would be reduced to negligible to moderate, adverse impacts.

Conclusion

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on the Loggerhead Shrikes and Neotropical Songbirds. Existing operation of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 Well would result in localized, short-term, negligible, adverse impacts on Loggerhead shrikes and Neotropical migratory songbirds within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, and park developments and operations are expected to result in short to long-term, negligible to minor adverse impacts, localized near developments in grasslands preferred by these species throughout the park. Leaks and spills from oil and gas operations would be localized, with minor to major, adverse impacts on grasslands. However, with the application of mitigation measures and prompt response in the event of a spill, impacts would be reduced to negligible to moderate, adverse impacts. No impairment to Loggerhead shrikes and Neotropical migratory songbirds would result from implementation of this alternative.

Impacts of Alternative B, Proposed Action, on Loggerhead Shrikes and Neotropical Migratory Songbirds

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach #2, 3, 4,5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced, resulting in the short-term disturbance to grassland habitat preferred by Loggerhead shrikes and Neotropical migratory birds on 1.25 acres, and if completed to produce hydrocarbons, the long-term occupancy of 3.08 acres.

Existing impacts on Loggerhead shrikes and Neotropical migratory songbirds within the analysis area would be similar to Alternative A, No Action, with localized, short-term, negligible, adverse impacts associated with continuing operation of two gas pipelines and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well.

However, if the wells are placed in production, the well pad (3.52 acres) would be reduced to 2.02 acres. Additional flowline construction would re-disturb 1.7 acres adjacent to the access road,. The pipeline corridor has been previously disturbed for the Dunn-Peach # 1 well flowline installation and mitigations measures are currently in place. A temporary loss of grassland habitat would occur while the flowline is being buried, until the corridor is re-vegetated. Adverse impacts on Loggerhead shrikes and Neotropical migratory songbirds from pad reclamation and flowline placement would be localized, minor, and short-term (lasting up to one year or more) during construction and re-vegetation activities. The continued use of the site for production operations would result in localized, long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on Loggerhead shrikes and Neotropical migratory songbirds in the analysis area.

The potential for leaks and spills exists during all phases of oil and gas operations, resulting in impacts that could be localized, with minor to major, short-term adverse impacts on grassland habitat. However, with the mitigation measures included with this alternative, the intensity of impacts would be reduced.

An indirect, localized, short-term, negligible beneficial impact may occur from the presence of shielded lighting on the drilling rig. This lighting would attract insects, which would provide a food source for the Loggerhead Shrike and Neotropical migratory songbirds. In addition, the use of barbed wire around the wellpad could be utilized by this species for impaling prey. Finally, if the well goes into production, trees that would be planted for visual screening could result in localized, negligible, long-term beneficial impacts to Loggerhead Shrike and Neotropical migratory songbirds by providing perching and foraging habitat for these species.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, cumulative impacts on Loggerhead Shrikes and Neotropical migratory songbirds throughout the park would be similar to those described under No Action, with impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, and park developments and operations resulting in short to long-term, negligible to minor adverse impacts, localized near developments in grasslands preferred by these species throughout the park. Leaks and spills from oil and gas operations would be localized, with minor to major, adverse impacts on grasslands; however, with the application of mitigation measures and prompt response in the event of a spill, impacts would be reduced to negligible to moderate, adverse impacts.

Conclusion

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced, resulting in the short-term disturbance to grasslands habitat preferred by Loggerhead shrikes and Neotropical migratory songbirds on up to 7.08 acres, and the long-term occupancy of 3.08 acres. Expansion of existing Dunn-Peach # 1 well pad and drilling and producing the wells, in addition to existing activities within the analysis area, would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts. Drill rig lighting, barbed-wire fencing, and planting willow shrubs or trees around production facilities would perpetuate perching and foraging habitat for these species, resulting in localized, short to long-term, negligible, beneficial impacts on these species. Cumulative impacts throughout the park would be similar to those described under No Action, with park developments and operations, recreational activities, and existing and future oil and gas operations that may be located within the park's grasslands preferred by these species resulting in localized, short- to long-term,

negligible, adverse impacts on the Loggerhead Shrikes and Neotropical migratory songbirds. No impairment to the Loggerhead Shrikes and Neotropical migratory songbirds would result from implementation of this alternative.

3.8 Impacts on Visitor Use and Experience

Methodology

Visitor surveys and personal observations of visitation patterns combined with an assessment of services and recreational opportunities available to visitors under current management were used to estimate the effects of the actions in the alternatives.

Negligible: the impact is barely detectable and/or will affect few visitors.

Minor: the impact is slightly detectable and/or will affect few visitors.

Moderate: the impact is readily apparent and/or will affect some visitors.

Major: the impact is severely adverse or exceptionally beneficial and/or will affect many visitors.

Affected Environment

The northern portion of the National Seashore is where most park development is located. Current park development includes a visitor center, entrance station, park headquarters and maintenance facilities, campground, and the Bird Island Basin recreational area. Please refer to the section "Park Development and NPS Operations" in the introduction to this section, on pages xx and xx, for an expanded description of park developments.

Visitor use typically begins to increase in May and peaks in August, with the fewest visitors in December. Annual park visitation in 2003 was 568,732, representing a 6% increase from 2002. Scott and Lai's (2004) publication, "A Survey of Visitors to Padre Island National Seashore: A Final Report," in conjunction with Ditton and Gramann's (1987) publication, "A survey of Down-Island Visitors and Their Use Patterns at Padre Island National Seashore," indicated the following patterns:

1. Twenty-seven percent of visitors interviewed reported traveling no farther down-island than Milepost 0, the end of the paved road (Park Road 22).
2. Thirty-eight percent of beach users interviewed utilize the first ten miles of south beach for their visit.
3. Thirty-five percent of interviewed visitors travel south of Little Shell Beach, even though individual destinations south of Little Shell Beach do not display high visitation.
4. Visitation patterns are similar in July, August, and September.
5. More fishermen use areas south of Yarbrough Pass (15-mile Marker) than beach users.

The beach areas can be divided up into two-wheel drive accessible, four-wheel drive recommended, and "closed" beach (no vehicle use). The Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells project area encompasses the first 6.9 miles of "South" beach, beginning at the end of the paved section of Park Road 22 and terminating at an existing gated caliche road through the dunes at the 6.9-mile mark. Most camping and a large portion of beach day use occur on the first five miles of "South" beach. South of the 5-mile marker, at the four-wheel drive only sign, the number of visitors heading south towards Mansfield Channel dramatically decreases.

Recent statistics show that about 37% of annual visitors (210,430) utilize Bird Island Basin to camp and have access to the Laguna Madre for their recreational pursuits. This is a 12% increase from the Ditton study. Approximately 11% of these visitors (23,147) will also use the Gulf for day use activities.

The Gulf shoreline is used for recreational opportunities such as surf fishing, swimming, shell collection, sunbathing, camping, and vehicle access to more remote areas of the beach, by an estimated 381,449 visitors. Padre Island National Seashore estimates that 27% (102,991) of beach users concentrate their use on the Gulf shoreline at "North beach," the Malaquite Visitor Center adjacent to "closed" beach, and the zero-mile marker of "South beach".

Extrapolating visitation figures, the park estimates approximately 144,950 people recreate on the Gulf shoreline between the 0 and the 10-mile marker of South Beach each year. Of these users, 70% (101,465 visitors) utilize only the first 5 miles (denoted by "4 wheel drive only" sign). Thirty-five percent (133,507 visitors) take the opportunity to access remote beach areas south of the 10-mile marker, such as Yarborough Pass and the Mansfield Channel, that are accessible only to four-wheel drive vehicles.

Use of the backcountry, the area behind the dune line and across the island to the Laguna Madre, is less popular than the beach in part because of the lack of access, and park regulations restricting the use of the dunes and wind tidal flats, etc., found in the center of the island.

Impacts on the visitor from the BNP project are expected to be from visual obstruction due to increased truck traffic, and being subjected to the noise generated by the larger trucks used for hauling drilling and production equipment, etc. to and from the site (see Tables 3, 4, and 5 for additional mitigation measures and operating stipulations). Utilizing an existing drill location would significantly reduce the number and duration of required truck traffic.

Impacts of Alternative A, No Action, on Visitor Use and Experience

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on visitor use and experience. However, existing impacts on visitor use and experience in the analysis area would continue as the result of vehicle access and visitor uses along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach and continuing operation of the two gas pipelines, and the Dunn-Peach # 1 well.

Park staff, 13 oil and gas operators, and an estimated 278,458 (49% of total visitation or 73% of those using the Gulf beach) park visitors use the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach for vehicular access. Vehicles on the Gulf beach include two and 4-wheel drive cars and trucks, recreational vehicles, and on occasion larger vehicles associated with routine maintenance activities at the oil and gas sites located throughout the park. Four-wheel drive vehicles are recommended for travel below the 5-mile marker. Vehicles would rut the beach sand and if poorly maintained could drip or leak motor oil, coolant, and other lubricants on the beach. Some drivers could drive over the speed limit, honk their horns, or play their radios loudly. The intensity of impacts would be variable, depending on number of vehicles using the beach on a given day. Impacts would be highest during the primary visitor use period from May through September, peaking in August, and would be concentrated in the first five miles of Gulf beach. Vehicle traffic associated with oil and gas operations normally uses four-wheel drive trucks, however, a large vehicle like a vacuum truck, would travel the beach corridor approximately every 10 days to access 13 existing oil and gas operations located throughout the park in order to perform routine maintenance.

The existing operation of the two pipelines located to the east of the existing Dunn-Peach # 1 well site would continue. However, there should be no impact on visitor use and experience as these pipeline segments are sited 2,700 to 1,700 feet from the dune line in the backcountry where no vehicular access is available to the public. Company vehicles access the pipeline corridors either near the end of Park road 22 or from Yarborough Pass road. If visitors hike from the Gulf beach over the foredunes to view the backcountry in the vicinity of these pipeline segments, nothing would be seen because these pipeline segments are buried and the surface of the pipeline corridor is vegetated. In the rare event that pipeline maintenance activities are occurring at the same time that a visitor looks towards the Laguna Madre, the pipeline maintenance activities occurring 2,700 to 1,700 feet away from the dune line would have little visual impact.

Existing uses, including vehicle access along the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach, would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on visitor use and experience within the analysis area.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative A, No Action, cumulative impacts on visitor use and experience throughout the park could result from the visual impact of human developments on the natural scenery associated with the continuing operation of 13 nonfederal oil and gas operations within the park on 349 acres, park developments on 391 acres, and future drilling and production of up to 16 wells projected in the park's reasonably foreseeable development scenario on up to 241.75 acres. Other park activities that could contribute to impacts include prescribed fires, future park development, routine maintenance of park roads, and park and visitor vehicle use. Cumulative impacts could also result from conflicts between visitor uses and over-use of park resources and developments. Degradation of park resources and values could affect park visitors' perception of the park and their experience. Dredging and maintenance of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and other channels near the park could increase sedimentation within the Laguna Madre in the park and damage seagrass beds and fishery resources. Spills from oil and gas activities located in and adjacent to the park, including tanker traffic in the Gulf of Mexico, could cause widespread impacts and result in long-term clean-up and remediation, and areas that would be closed to visitors. Spills of hydrocarbons and other contaminating or hazardous substances could also pose serious health and safety concerns. Some oil and gas operations and park operations would introduce elevated noise and odors. With the application of mitigation measures detailed in the park's OGMP, and incorporated into operators' plans of operations, impacts would be avoided or minimized.

Cumulative impacts on visitor use and experience throughout the park are expected to be localized near developments or activities, with short to long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate adverse impacts on visitor use and experience, primarily along park shorelines.

Conclusion

Under Alternative A, No Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would not be drilled, resulting in no new impacts on visitor use and experience. Existing vehicle use on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on visitor use and experience within the analysis area. Cumulative impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, park developments and operations, and visitor uses are expected to result in short to long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts

could be widespread, with negligible to moderate adverse impacts on visitor use and experience, primarily along park shorelines. No impairment to visitor use and experience would result from implementation of this alternative.

Impacts of Alternative B, Proposed Action, on Visitor Use and Experience

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced, resulting in the short-term loss of natural scenery on up to 7.08 acres, and long-term occupancy by oil and gas developments on 3.08 acres.

Existing impacts on visitor use and experience within the analysis area would be similar to Alternative A, No Action, with localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts associated with vehicle use on the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach.

BNP would use the 6.9 mile segment of Gulf beach to access its proposed well pad. BNP would be required to confine vehicle use above the “wet-line” and observe speed limits (see Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 for mitigation measures and operating stipulations). As described above under No Action, vehicles rut beach sands, and poorly maintained vehicles could drip or leak motor oil, coolant, and other lubricants on the beach. BNP vehicle access on the beach could result in deeper and wider rutting, possible conflicts with visitors sharing the beach driving corridor, and repeated exposure to trucks each day. Truck traffic directly related to the drilling activities of the Dunn-Peach # 1 well represented only 2.36 % of the 57,213 vehicles on south beach during that three month period (Table 6). If the wells are productive, occasional gas vehicular traffic would traverse the Gulf beach to perform routine, periodic maintenance and removal of condensate from the well.

Expansion of the existing Dunn-Peach # 1 well pad and production facility could result in the short-term loss of natural scenery of up to 7.08 acres. If the well(s) are not placed in production, the well pad would be reduced to 0.345 acres. If the wells are placed in production, the well pad would be reduced by 1.5 acres and additional flowline construction would re-disturb 1.7 acres adjacent to the access road. The pipeline corridor has been previously disturbed for the Dunn-Peach # 1 well flowline installation and mitigations measures are currently in place. The natural visual scenery along the pipeline corridor would return when the surface is successfully reclaimed. Long-term occupancy by oil and gas developments on the well/production pad would be confined on 3.08 acres.

The potential for leaks and spills exists during all phases of oil and gas operations, resulting in impacts that could be serious on a very local level, with minor to major, short-term adverse impacts on visitor use and experience. However, with the mitigation measures included with this alternative, the intensity of impacts would be reduced.

Mitigation measures, including selecting a proposed operations area located away from visitor use developments and recreational use areas, providing security and a three-strand barbed-wire fence during the drilling operations to prevent unauthorized entry into the operations area (Table 3), would result in avoiding or minimizing impacts on visitor use and experience.

BNP vehicle access on the Gulf beach, expansion of the well pad and production facility; and drilling and producing the well would result in the short-term loss of natural scenery on up to 7.08 acres, and long-term occupancy by oil and gas developments on 3.08 acres, with localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts, on visitor use and experience in the analysis area.

Cumulative Impacts

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, cumulative impacts on visitor use and experience throughout the park would be similar to those described under No Action, with impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, park developments and operations, and visitor uses, resulting in short to long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate adverse impacts on visitor use and experience, primarily along park shorelines.

Conclusion

Under Alternative B, Proposed Action, the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells would be drilled and may be produced, resulting in the short-term loss of natural scenery on up to 7.08 acres, and long-term occupancy by oil and gas developments on 3.08 acres, with localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts, on visitor use and experience in the analysis area.

Expansion of the well pad and production facility, and drilling and producing the wells, in addition to existing activities within the analysis area, would result in localized, short to long-term negligible to minor, adverse impacts on visitor use and experience. Cumulative impacts on visitor use and experience throughout the park would be similar to those described under Alternative A, No Action, with impacts from existing and future oil and gas operations in and adjacent to the park, park developments and operations, and visitor uses, resulting in short to long-term, minor to moderate, adverse impacts. In the event of a spill from offshore oil and gas operations or tankers, impacts could be widespread, with negligible to moderate adverse impacts on visitor use and experience, primarily along park shorelines. No impairment to visitor use and experience would result from implementation of this alternative.

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4.0. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

A Notice of Availability for the Plan of Operations, EA , and draft Floodplains Statement of Findings will be published in the *Federal Register* and the local *Corpus Christi Caller-Times* newspaper, announcing the availability of these documents for a 30-day public review and comment period.

Following the 30-day public review and comment period, NPS will consider written comments received. Additional mitigation measures resulting from the public involvement process may be applied by the NPS as conditions of approval of the Plan of Operations. Copies of the decision document will be sent to those who comment on the Plan of Operations, EA, and draft Floodplains Statement of Findings during the public review period, or request a copy.

4.1. Individuals and Agencies Consulted

Persons and agencies contacted for information, or that assisted in identifying important issues, developing alternatives, or analyzing impacts are listed below:

BNP Petroleum and Consultants

Paul Black, President, BNP
Peggy Gilbert, Land Manager, BNP
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Chris Turk, Regional Environmental Quality Officer, Intermountain Regional Office, Denver, CO
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4.2. List of Document Recipients

The Plan of Operations, EA, and draft Floodplains Statement of Findings will be sent to the following:

BNP Petroleum and Consultants

Paul Black, President, BNP
Scott Taylor, Consultant
Charlie Belaire, Belaire Environmental

Congressional Delegation

Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison
Senator John Cornyn
Honorable Ruben Hinojosa
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Agencies**U.S. Department of the Interior - Office of the Solicitor**

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State Government

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Tribal Interest

Don Patterson, President, Tonkawa Tribe

Environmental Interests

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Chris Wilhite, Southern Plains Region, Sierra Club, Austin TX
Teresa Carrillo, Coastal Bend Bays Foundation

Local Papers

Corpus Christi Caller Times, Mat Sturdevant

The North Padre Island Moon

The Observer, Mary Beth Nelson

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6.0. APPENDIX ONE

Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Species

Gulf Coast Jaguarundi	(E)	<i>Herpailurus yagouaroundi cacomitli</i>
Ocelot	(E)	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>
West Indian manatee (=Florida)	(E)	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>
Coues' rice rat	(SOC)	<i>Oryzomys couesi aquaticus</i>
Green sea turtle	(T)	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
Loggerhead sea turtle	(T)	<i>Caretta caretta</i>
Hawksbill sea turtle	(E w/CH‡)	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>
Kemp's Ridley sea turtle	(E)	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>
Leatherback sea turtle	(E w/CH‡)	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>
Black-spotted newt	(SOC)	<i>Notophthalmus meridionalis</i>
Rio Grande lesser siren	(SOC)	<i>Siren intermedia texana</i>
Texas horned lizard	(SOC)	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>
American alligator	(TSA)	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>
Whooping Crane	(E w/CH)	<i>Grus americana</i>
Bald Eagle	(T)	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
Piping Plover	(T w/CH)	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>
Loggerhead Shrike	(SOC)	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>
White-faced Ibis	(SOC)	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>
Brown Pelican	(E)	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>
Northern Aplomado Falcon	(E)	<i>Falco femoralis septentrionalis</i>
Audubon's Oriole	(SOC)	<i>Icterus graduacauda audubonii</i>
Cerulean Warbler	(SOC)	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>
Ferruginous Hawk	(SOC)	<i>Buteo regalis</i>
Black Tern	(SOC)	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>
Reddish Egret	(SOC)	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>
Sennett's Hooded Oriole	(SOC)	<i>Icterus cucullatus sennetti</i>
Texas Botteri's Sparrow	(SOC)	<i>Aimophila botterii texana</i>
Texas Olive Sparrow	(SOC)	<i>Arremonops rufivirgatus rufivirgatus</i>
Tropical Parula	(SOC)	<i>Parula pitiayumi nigrilora</i>
Mountain Plover	(P/T)	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>
Brownsville Common Yellowthroat	(SOC)	<i>Geothlypis trichas insperata</i>
Bailey's ballmoss	(SOC)	<i>Tillandsia baileyi</i>
Roughseed sea-purslane	(SOC)	<i>Sesuvium trianthemoides</i>
South Texas ambrosia	(E)	<i>Ambrosia cheiranthifolia</i>
Black lace cactus	(E)	<i>Echinocereus reichenbachii</i> var. <i>albertii</i>
Slender rush-pea	(E)	<i>Hoffmannseggia tenella</i>
Welder machaeranthera	(SOC)	<i>Psilactis heterocarpa</i>
Texas Ayenia	(E)	<i>Ayenia limitaris</i>
Lilia de los llanos	(SOC)	<i>Echeandia chandleri</i>
Los Olmos tiger beetle	(SOC)	<i>Cicindela nevadica olmosa</i>
Maculated manfreda skipper	(SOC)	<i>Stalligia maculosus</i>

State Listed Threatened and Endangered Species

Texas horned lizard	(T)	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>
Indigo snake	(T)	<i>Drymobius corias</i>
Loggerhead sea turtle	(T)	<i>Caretta caretta</i>
Green sea turtle	(T)	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
Atlantic hawksbill sea turtle	(E)	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>

Kemp's ridley sea turtle	(E)	<i>Lepidochelys kempi</i>
Leatherback sea turtle	(E)	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>
Bald Eagle	(T)	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
Northern Aplomado Falcon	(E)	<i>Falco femoralis septentrionalis</i>
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	(E)	<i>Empidonax trailii extimus</i>
Eastern Brown Pelican	(E)	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>
Piping Plover	(T)	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>
Reddish Egret	(T)	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>
White-Faced Ibis	(T)	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>
Wood Stork	(T)	<i>Mycteria Americana</i>
Swallow-Tailed Kite	(T)	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>
White-Tailed Hawk	(T)	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>
Peregrine Falcon	(E)	<i>Falco femoralis septentrionalis</i>
Black-Capped Vireo	(E)	<i>Vireo atricapillus</i>
Tropical Parula	(E)	<i>Parula ptiayumi nigrilora</i>

Fishes

No listed species documented at this times within Padre Island National Seashore.

Marine Mammals

All marine mammals, excluding the West Indian Manatee, only occur in the Padre Island National Seashore when stranded due to illness or death.

Index

Statewide or areawide migrants are not included by county, except where they breed or occur in concentrations. The whooping crane is an exception; an attempt is made to include all confirmed sightings on this list.

E	=	Species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
T	=	Species which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
C	=	Species for which the Service has on file enough substantial information to warrant listing as threatened or endangered.
CH	=	Critical Habitat (in Texas unless annotated ‡)
P/E	=	Species proposed to be listed as endangered.
P/T	=	Species proposed to be listed as threatened.
TSA	=	Threatened due to similarity of appearance.
SOC	=	Species for which there is some information showing evidence of vulnerability, but not enough data to support listing at this time.
‡	=	CH designated (or proposed) outside Texas
~	=	Protection restricted to populations found in the "interior" of the United States. In Texas, the least tern receives full protection, except within 50 miles (80 km) of the Gulf Coast.

7.0. APPENDIX TWO

Statement of Findings for Floodplains
“Executive Order 11988, “Floodplains management”

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STATEMENT OF FINDINGS FOR FLOODPLAINS

Introduction

Proposed Action:

BNP Petroleum Corporation proposes to drill and produce the Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells from the existing Dunn-Peach #1 location within Padre Island National Seashore (PAIS) (Figure 1). The surface location is 153.66 feet from the north line and 425.5 feet from the east line (Boyles Meander Line) of the Nicholas and Juan Jose Balli Survey, Abstract-10, Kleberg County, Texas. This drill site is approximately 6.9 miles south of the end of Park Road 22 and 6,400 feet west of the Gulf of Mexico (Figure 2).



Figure 1. Vicinity



Figure 2. General location of the Dunn-Peach # 1 well and the proposed Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells in relation to Padre Island National Seashore, the Kleberg–Kenedy county line is approximately the 10-mile marker.

Access

All vehicles used during well pad expansion, drilling, and production operations would enter the park via Park Road 22 and then proceed approximately 6.9 miles along the Gulf Beach to a gated dune pass and an existing shell/caliche road that extends approximately 4 miles to the Dunn-Peach # 1 well location.

Surface Location and Well pad

BNP's original Dunn-Peach #1 drill site was selected because it avoided or minimized adverse impacts to wetlands, tidal flats, dunes, and other sensitive resource areas. The utilization of a previously developed site reduces the impacts to the park and exhibits best management practices. The existing well pad represents 2.28 acres and would be expanded by approximately 1.24 acres (3.52 total acres) (Figure 3). This expansion will provide the necessary space required for the drilling of the proposed 5 new wells. The proposed pad expansion remains within upland habitat area and does not impact wetlands.

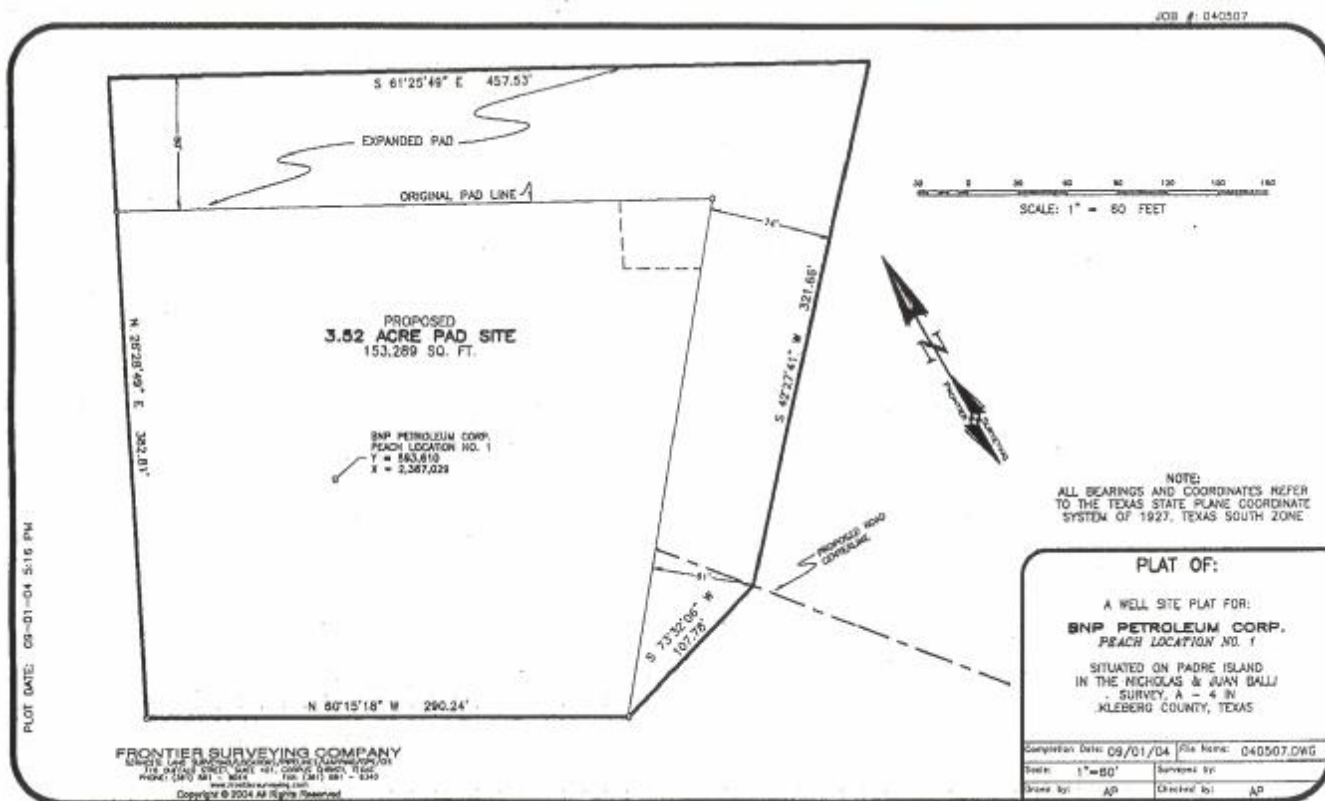


Figure 3. Existing Dunn-Peach #1 well pad with proposed expansion areas

Conventional foundation construction techniques would be used to construct the 1.24 acre addition (54,014 square foot). One bulldozer and one maintainer would be used first to level the expansion area of the drilling pad. After leveling, a lease crew would cover the area with a 20 mm thick polyethylene protective liner. Eighteen-yard "belly dump" trucks would be used to place approximately 300 cubic yards of material on the pad expansion at a depth of 18 inches. The material would be spread with a bulldozer and leveled with a maintainer. A compactor and water truck would be used to compact the material and water the road and pad. A 3-foot high berm would be constructed around the perimeter of the pad area for containment.

All equipment, machinery, and living quarters would be placed within the 3.52 acre (153,331 square foot) pad area. Should the wells be productive, the well pad would be reduced by approximately 1.5 acres (65,340 square feet). This previously developed 65,340 square-foot area would be reclaimed to original condition.

Production Facility

All final production, handling, and metering facilities will be located at the A-4 site production facility developed for the Dunn-Peach #1 well. No additional tanks or production equipment beyond those approved in the original Plan should be necessary as additional wells are added to the system. The production unit may need to be resized per future volume demands; however, this will not affect the overall site size and general equipment layout. One additional piece of interim measuring equipment, a well test separator, is planned as an option for the drill pad site. This test unit can be used in lieu of individual flow lines for each new well. The test separator which is equipped with gas, oil, and water meters will be skid mounted (approximately 6 feet x 12 feet) and located on the drill pad site where it can be tied into the individual wellheads by a header pipe system and discharged into the flow line(s) leaving the location. As new wells are added to the system, this test unit can be utilized to measure individual well production volumes necessary for royalty and production allocations. The test unit eliminates the need for installing individual flowlines each time a new well is added to the system. This system for production measurement and allocation is currently approved and widely used by other state and federal agencies for "confined" operations throughout the Gulf of Mexico.

The second option for transporting full wellstream (oil, water, and gas) production from the well heads to the facility site is to trench one new ditch within the existing pipeline corridor and lay multiple flowlines at one time to accommodate all future wells. This option allows maximum output from each well whereas the test unit option allows the stronger well(s) to dominate the flow system until all pressures in the reservoir are equal. These individual flowlines can be appropriately sized and buried in the existing pipeline corridor at such time as future wells are completed. Reservoir and production data acquired from the on-line operations of the Dunn-Peach #1 well will help in determining the best option for flowline requirements.

Production from the wells could continue for up to 20 years.

Flowlines and Gathering Lines

If the Peach 2 through 6 wells are placed in production, additional flowlines would be needed. Construction of additional flowlines would be within the existing access road/flowline route to tie into an existing 12-inch pipeline operated by AEP located approximately 3,700 feet east of the existing Dunn-Peach #1 well. The flowline corridor is approximately 3,700 feet long and 20-feet wide. A ditch of approximately 24 inches wide and 42 inches deep would be dug from the well pad to lay additional flowlines.

Site Description

Padre Island National Seashore (PAIS) is located on a largely undeveloped barrier island in southern Texas, along the Gulf of Mexico. The barrier island is a dynamic system subject to many geologic forces and climatic events. The barrier island was formed, and is continually being reshaped, by the actions of wind, gulf currents, and waves. The seashore's landscape changes from broad, white, fine-sand beaches on the Gulf side, to ridges of fore-island sand dunes, to grassy interior upland flats dotted with smaller dunes, ephemeral ponds, and freshwater wetlands. The Laguna Madre, back-island dunes, and wind tidal flats that merge with the waters of the Laguna Madre define the western portion of the Seashore. Two natural and 20 man-made spoil islands in the Laguna also lie within the National Seashore.

Nature of Flooding in the Area:

Hurricanes, tropical storms, or other storm events that bring high winds or substantial rainfall may result in periodic flooding, due to the low elevations.

Justification for Use of the Floodplain:

Established by Congress on September 28, 1962, private owners retained all mineral interests underlying the park. Two sections of the park's enabling legislation provide guidance regarding the management of nonfederal oil and gas. Under Section 4(a) of the park's enabling legislation and the NPS Organic Act (16U.S.C. §3), Congress authorized the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate the NPS Non-federal Oil and Gas Rights Regulations, 36 CFR Part 9, Subpart B.

There is no practical alternative to locating the proposed, well pad expansion, and pipeline outside the 100-year floodplain because the entire park, with the exception of the fore dunes, is located within floodplains. The formal designation of the floodplain status of Padre Island National Seashore was initially conducted by the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Flood Insurance Program on August 17, 1971, and revised on March 1, 1984.

Site-Specific Flood Risk:

The greatest percentage of hurricanes occur in August, September, and October. The number of tropical storms occurring during a season may vary from 4 to 12. The average for the past 40 years has been 10 storms per year within the Gulf of Mexico. The Corpus Christi area has had significant effects from only a small percentage of hurricanes, averaging one storm event every 15 years.

Under normal weather patterns, any flooding of the back island area or the beach face is of short duration. Water is pushed up by winds associated with a northern frontal passage and generally recedes during the subsequent tide cycles.

Padre Island N. S. utilizes a three stage alert system when a tropical storm is in the Gulf of Mexico.

- GREEN ALERT will be set when a weather system is developing a circular pattern with winds above 39 miles per hour within 700 miles or 48 hours of PAIS and appears to be heading for the coastal bend area. Visitors are advised a storm is in the Gulf of Mexico.
- YELLOW ALERT will be set anytime a storm building up to hurricane force moves to within 500 miles or 36 hours of PAIS. Visitors are evacuated.
- RED ALERT will be set anytime a storm is expected to reach hurricane force within 300 miles or 24 hours of PAIS. A Red Alert will be set when the National Weather Service establishes a Hurricane Warning. The park will be closed, gates locked, and employees and visitors evacuated.

Should a storm suddenly develop in the western Gulf area, or if an approaching storm suddenly increases its forward speed, any or all of the alerts may be bypassed and the park would immediately come under red alert.

The possibility of severe or significant storm events has been taken into consideration during the planning of this project. Hurricane preparedness and evacuation plans are included as appendices to the BNP Plan of Operations for Dunn-Peach # 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wells.

Project Contingencies:

Project impacts would be reduced by locating the proposed operations on an existing site, requiring the expansion of the pad in upland habitats, applying mitigation and restoration measures, such as collecting sewage and hauling it offsite for disposal, and constructing a berm around the drilling equipment area on the well pad and the production facility. The berm will provide primary and secondary spill containment to prevent the release of any leaked or spilled hydrocarbons, or hazardous substances off the operations pad into the environment. As a result of applying these and other mitigation and restoration measures, construction, drilling, and production operations would result in localized, short to long-term, minor adverse impacts on water resources and floodplains.

BNP has developed a hurricane plan in conjunction with the PAIS hurricane plan. Their plan addresses: shutting in, securing the well and equipment, and evacuating personnel.

Summary:

The National Park Service concludes that there is no practical alternative for the placement of BNP's proposed construction, maintenance, drilling, and production of the wells outside of designated floodplains. The proposed action would result in localized, short to long-term, minor adverse impacts on water resources and floodplains. The National Park Service, therefore, finds that this project is in compliance with Executive Order 11988: "Floodplain Management."

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